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### MARYLAND'S SHARE IN THE LAST INTERCOLONIAL WAR.

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[The publication of the Maryland Archives has made possible the production of a number of valuable monographs on the early history of Maryland. The period of the French and Indian War, here presented from a military point of view, has been discussed in its civil aspect by Prof. J. William Black, "Maryland's Attitude in the Struggle for Canada" (*J. H. U. Studies*, Vol. X, No. 7, 1892). Supplementing this, Genl. Craighill's account of Braddock's Itinerary, published in the *Magazine of the W. Va. Hist. Soc.*, July, 1902, and the Roster of Maryland Troops of the F. & I. War, published in this *Magazine*, Vol. V, p. 271, will be of interest.—ED.]

#### I. INTRODUCTION.

A description of Maryland's connection with the last inter-colonial war consists chiefly of an explanation of the reasons why that province had so small a share in the struggle. The explanation is easy to make, but, from the modern view-point, difficult to understand, when it is considered that in 1754 Maryland was a prosperous colony with a population of 150,000 souls; that the province contained public men whose statesman-

like breadth of view was to constitute a notable asset for Maryland as the Revolution approached; and that the war governor of the province was an able man of military training whom the fortunes of the struggle twice made commander of the Southern forces during the conflict.

However Maryland differed little from her sister colonies during the intercolonial wars and a consideration of Maryland's relation to the last great struggle therefore involves a study of the group of particularists who several times each year assumed the title of Assembly at Annapolis. Maryland's contributions to the war, with one or two exceptions, were made contrary to the wishes of that body and in face of their opposition. Maryland's official participation in the conflict may be characterized as a barren expanse of military inactivity, brightened here and there by the exploits of Lieutenant Governor Sharpe, performed on his own initiative, often at his own expense, and invariably in face of the opposition of the Assembly.

Horatio Sharpe, Lieutenant Governor of Maryland, arrived in Annapolis from England on the tenth of August, 1753, and the same afternoon he was sworn into office.<sup>1</sup> He was the appointee of Frederick Calvert, a lad of twenty-two years, who had succeeded to the lord proprietorship of Maryland in 1751. Sharpe had received his appointment through the influence of his brothers, John and William, both in the public service of Great Britain and the latter of whom had been Frederick's guardian.

Horatio Sharpe was a member of a Yorkshire family of ability and worth. The names of at least five of his brothers survive to the present time. The greatest of them was Dr. Gregory Sharpe (1713-71), a theologian and classical and oriental scholar of some reputation, who translated and published a number of treatises during his life on religious and linguistic subjects.<sup>2</sup> Horatio Sharpe was on more intimate terms with

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 1, and *Md. Archives*, xxxi, pp. 3-6.

<sup>2</sup> *Dictionary National Biography*, Vol. LI.

his brothers, John and William, than with the rest of the family. The former was a member of Parliament from Colington, had held various governmental offices at different times, and was one of the guardians of Frederick, Lord Baltimore. He died in 1756. William Sharpe was also a man in public life and in 1756 was keeper of the Council records. In addition there were two brothers, Joshua and Philip, both of whom were attorneys and solicitors.<sup>1</sup>

In appearance Horatio Sharpe was a man of excellent physical proportions and more than six feet in height. His nose was inclined to be prominent, his eye-brows were very black and his mouth was straight and firm. In dress, he was usually simple, even to austerity.<sup>2</sup> As for personal characteristics, a provincial officer writing to *The Maryland Gazette*, November 21, 1754, says of him: "Mr. Sharpe appears to be a stirring, active gentleman, and by his method of proceeding, I believe a very good soldier; cheerful and free, of good conduct, and one who won't be trifled with."<sup>3</sup> In 1763, Secretary Calvert spoke of him to the king as "a Person Brave and resolute & of real Honesty & in the Due execution & Administration of Governmt very adroit, all Deserving," whereupon the king returned, "I well approve of him."<sup>4</sup>

The correspondence of Sharpe bears out these impressions of his contemporaries. His letters show him to have been an able, upright, honorable man, intimate with none and even reserved with his own brothers. Usually patient and forbearing, he had a slowly kindling wrath which under sufficient pretext unexpectedly revealed a strong temper or a keenly edged vein of sarcasm. Probably his best friend in America was the pleasant Sir John St. Clair, but he was as temperate with his friendships as with his claret. His letters were couched in

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, *passim*.

<sup>2</sup> See Scharf, *Maryland*, Vol. I, p. 443, for picture of Sharpe.

<sup>3</sup> Scharf, *Maryland*, Vol. I, p. 450.

<sup>4</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. III, pp. 139-40.

a vigorous and unadorned English and invariably exhibited a careful and fair consideration of the topic under discussion.

Sharpe came into office destined to remain at the head of the government until six years after a treaty of peace had finally adjusted Franco-British territorial differences in America. In his years of administration, he had an extremely difficult position to fill, for his duties entailed a three-fold obligation. As representative of the lord proprietor, he was bound to guard against any encroachment on the overlord's rights; as governor of the province, it was his office to shield the inhabitants from wrong and injustice, and as a commissioned officer under the king, he had to strain every nerve to procure the necessary men and supplies. These duties despite their conflicting interests and antagonistic demands, Sharpe executed with honor to himself and with credit to all parties concerned.

In order to give a proper civil background for what is essentially a military narrative, Governor Sharpe's relations with the Assembly and the lord proprietor will be briefly considered.

The Assembly pursued a consistent course of opposition to the government during Sharpe's administration, frequently during the war carrying their policy to a point where the public safety was endangered and even lives were sacrificed. The parsimony of the legislature in granting funds for war purposes and their interference in military matters were notable. Sharpe said in 1756: "I must . . . yield to all their Absurdities & let dear-bought Experience convince them that there is no immediate Connection between Tobacco planting & Military Affairs, & that the Knowledge of one does not always imply Skill or Experience in the other."<sup>1</sup>

This singular economy on the part of the Assembly was conditioned upon a number of things. The personnel of the Lower House at this time was of a rather low rank; "Men of small fortunes, no Soul & very mean Capacities," Sharpe char-

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 404.

acterized them.<sup>1</sup> Maryland was not directly exposed to the ravages of war, with the exception of one sleeve of land which stretched out towards the West, and the delegates thought that they were not as vitally interested in the struggle as their neighboring colonies. Moreover, Maryland had no opportunity to acquire territory by conquest. In a last extremity, the delegates figured, Virginia and Pennsylvania would of necessity supply all requisite funds, and should this resource by chance fail, Great Britain would be obliged to furnish the sinews with which to repel her traditional enemy. From its own standpoint, the Lower House was justified in its attitude by the events.

Actuated by such motives, the delegates were strengthened in their position by the reluctance of the lord proprietor to permit his private property and certain revenues of the province to be taxed. The Assembly and the proprietor had reached irremediable positions. The people of the colony, imbued with the democratic spirit of the frontier, considered Maryland a commonwealth and maintained that the proprietary estates should be taxed like all others since the lord proprietor's lands received an equal amount of benefit and protection. The proprietor, firm in the legality of his position, viewed the province as a county palatine and avowed that his subjects had no rights in themselves but only such rights as he bestowed. Democracy and feudalism were face to face. Under such conditions a clash was inevitable and the difference assumed an unfortunate form during the war. The Lower House took the attitude of stubbornly maintaining the popular "rights" regardless of the consequences to the people or the empire. No money whatsoever would have been granted for military purposes, had not the proprietary government yielded temporarily a few points, although the overlord was as fully convinced of his "rights" as was the Assembly.

There are few indications that the politicians of the Lower

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 68.

House were seeking to discredit proprietary government by obstructionist tactics and thus hasten the introduction of royal government. There is no doubt that the delegates were encouraged by "the Artfull pecuniary pusalanimity of Quaker Government"<sup>1</sup> and there may have been a motive for their attitude in the fact that the tide-water towns,—which had the largest influence in the Assembly,—profited most by the enforced pause in western migration occasioned by the war.<sup>2</sup>

Governor Sharpe in his dealings with the Lower House showed political insight and shrewdness, frequently meeting practical situations with practical expedients. Always he sternly urged them to perform their duties and during the war his invariable attitude was that the first duty of the province belonged to the Crown. He probably secured as many grants from the legislature as anyone in his situation could have done and he became impatient with the body only when great imperial interests were being jeopardized by their pettiness and small politics. When the statutes of Maryland appeared inadequate for the exigencies of the occasion, Sharpe, although a great respecter of law, did not hesitate to stretch his ordinance making powers to the extreme limit and proceed to conduct military operations by means of authority of slender legality. He was able to see all sides of a question and was always ready to serve the people consonant with the broad principles of equity and justice.

His relations with the Council and Upper House were always amicable and that body of men were at all times in accord with his views. In his period of administration, the gentlemen of the Upper House were always ready to save him the exercise of the veto power by themselves rejecting the objectionable bills.

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 187.

<sup>2</sup> "There is no doubt the growth of Baltimore was promoted by the continuation of the war, preventing the extension of the settlements westward, for within a year after peace the town had certainly become the greatest mart of trade in the province, if not before the war began." Griffith, T. W., *Annals of Baltimore* (1824), pp. 35-6.

The youthful proprietor, Frederick, did not meddle much in Maryland, except to query regularly why certain monies were not forthcoming. When not hankering after illicit love, he busied himself with writing prose and verse with an equal lack of success. Walpole said of one of his books (*A Tour to the East in the Years 1763 and 1764*): "His bills on the road for post-horses would deserve as much to be printed."<sup>1</sup>

Secretary Cecilius Calvert, uncle of Frederick, made up for his master's indifference by a superabundance of zeal in provincial affairs. Calvert had himself refused an offer of the governorship from the guardians<sup>2</sup> and when Sharpe had assumed that dignity, he undertook to interfere seriously with the exercise of Sharpe's functions. He succeeded in virtually stripping him of all his powers of patronage and this was especially annoying since the power to reward as well as to punish was essential to the maintenance of governmental authority.<sup>3</sup>

Governor Sharpe wrote to his brother William on May 2, 1756: "I think I have already hinted to you that I am not permitted to dispose of any of the most honourable or Lucrative Offices because another Person loves to have all Applications made to himself; this perhaps is of itself sufficient to lessen the Weight & Influence that a Governor would otherwise have; but as it has been thought proper of late to saddle those Offices with about £550 p Ann. & I am charged with the Care of making the most advantageous Bargains, I submit to your own Judgment whether it is possible for a Person in my situation to continue always popular. Any Body that can get introduced to Mr. Calvert is sure to bring me an open Lettr desiring I will appoint him to this or that or the first vacant Office.

<sup>1</sup> Morris, J. C., "Lords Baltimore" (*Maryland Historical Society Fund Publications*, No. 8), and Neil, E. D., "Terra Mariæ," pp. 235-7.

<sup>2</sup> "Calvert Papers, No. 2" (*Maryland Historical Society Fund Publications*, No. 34), p. 172, Letter to Edmond Jennings, July 9, 1752.

<sup>3</sup> *Maryland Archives*, xxxi, p. 471, for Calvert's protestation to the contrary in a letter to Sharpe of December 12, 1754.

Should I have any Objection to the Person so introduced & recommended to me, or for any other reason neglect to comply with the terms of such Letter, that Man thinks himself hardly dealt by & immediately commences my Enemy.”<sup>1</sup>

The governor's attitude toward Secretary Calvert and toward the proprietor was one of studied deference. If occasion arose to present views adverse to those held by his superiors in England, Sharpe approached the matter discreetly, albeit firmly.

In financial matters Sharpe felt that he was treated shabbily by both the Assembly and the lord proprietor. For instance, in a letter to his brother on May 2, 1756, he remarked: “My Journey to Fort Cumberland last Summer & in the Winter to New York where I was obliged to wait for & attend General Shirley near two Months put me to about £150 Expence, for which I shall never receive more than thanks at most. To this let there be added what the Frequency & Length of our Sessions of Assembly & the number of Military Officers who call on me lay me under a necessity of expending, together with part of my House Rent & also the £250 which I am annually to pay Mr. Calvert for his Correspondence, & deduct the whole out of my yearly Salary & Perquisites which amount to about £1400. The Remainder is for the Support & Dignity of His Ldp's Governor & for him to lay by against a future Day.”<sup>2</sup>

A year later (July 6, 1757), he wrote to the same brother: “I have been obliged to spend upwards of £500 stg. on such Journeys to conferences, etc. & have not been reimbursed a Shilling. Indeed our Assembly is in this respect a hundred times worse than the Pensilvanians, for they have never declined any Expence that their Governors or Commissioners have been at in holding Treaties with the Indians or journeying to the Frontiers, tho such Expences have within these three years amounted to many thousand pounds.”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. II, p. 400. See also pp. 447, 451, and 454.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 400.

<sup>3</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. II, p. 47. See also, Vol. II, p. 67.



However when he thought he had an opportunity to obtain the governorship of New York in 1757 through the influence of his brothers and Thomas Pownall, he declared he deemed it more desirable to remain in Maryland.<sup>1</sup>

Despite the legislative interferences in military affairs and the dearth of funds and men, Horatio Sharpe showed himself an able military commander within the limited scope in which he was permitted to act. He proved himself a sagacious administrator and a careful student of the military game. He had had the advantage of a previous military training and his services in the last intercolonial war constituted a distinct aid to the various British commanders and saved many lives and much property for Maryland. His two periods of leadership occurred at times when it was impossible for him to perform any notable achievement; and he was constantly striving to obtain a command in the service, in which, backed by British troops and money, it would be practicable for him to conduct active war against the enemy.<sup>2</sup> But his ambitions came to naught. "I have little Reason," he wrote in the letter of May 2, 1756, "to be fond of attending or making Court to Generals in America."<sup>3</sup> The following year (July 6, 1757), he lamented: "Twas really hard to be excluded from all Chance of preferment in the military way by the Establishment of the Royal American Regiment."<sup>4</sup>

Yet Sharpe's military ability was commended by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, and was known to young Washington.<sup>5</sup> General Braddock commented favorably on his services; his advice was valued highly by General Shirley,<sup>6</sup> and his public spiritedness was vouched for by General Forbes.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. II, pp. 47, 48, 76, and 85.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 311, 313, 314, 372, 398, and 406.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 402.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 48.

<sup>5</sup> Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, p. 50.

<sup>6</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 306.

<sup>7</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. II, p. 188.

## II. MARYLAND IN THE LAST INTERCOLONIAL WAR.

The last intercolonial war was hastened in its coming by the mutual aggressions of both parties to the conflict in America. Five years after the treaty of peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), the French had built a fort on territory claimed by the English Atlantic provinces, at Rivière aux Boeufs, a point within the present Erie County, Pa. This post constituted one of a chain of forts which the French planned to build from Montreal to Louisiana with a view of confining the English strictly to the coast region. Already in 1749 the English government had granted to the Ohio Company, an association of wealthy Marylanders and Virginians, 500,000 acres of territory south of the Ohio, and when the Company sent traders among the Indians, the French seized and imprisoned them. Aroused by these outrages, Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, on October 30, 1753, sent the youthful Washington to the French commander to warn him to depart at once.<sup>1</sup>

Not waiting for the messenger's return, Dinwiddie began applying to the various colonies for aid in a western expedition against the French and he was especially urgent in his appeals to Maryland and Pennsylvania, which with Virginia were most exposed to hostile operations.<sup>2</sup>

Governor Horatio Sharpe, but three months in Maryland, met his first Assembly in November, 1753, and in answer to his appeal for the assistance that Dinwiddie desired, he received a forewarning of what the attitude of the legislature was to be throughout the war. "We are," the Lower House declared, "sufficiently apprehensive of the great danger of suffering a foreign power to encroach upon any part of his Majesty's dominions and we are absolutely determined to repel any hostile invasion of the province by any foreign power. . . . And

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 10. Lowdermilk, W. H., "Cumberland," for Washington's Journal in this trip.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 23.

whenever the circumstances of our neighbors require it, we will cheerfully contribute as far as we are able toward defending them against the attacks of their enemies; but as there does not appear at present to be any pressing occasion for imposing a tax upon the people for these purposes, we hope our unwillingness to do it at this time will be ascribed to the real motives of our conduct, a prudent care and regard to the interests of our constituents [rather] than [to] any disinclination to the service recommended.”<sup>1</sup>

Dinwiddie meanwhile continued his requests for assistance and at the same time presented to England the necessity for vigorous action against the French. Early in February, 1754, Washington returned from his mission and brought with him the rejection of Dinwiddie's demands. Nothing was left but a recourse to hostilities.

In response to Dinwiddie's request Governor Sharpe called a second meeting of the Maryland Assembly for February 25, 1754.<sup>2</sup> He laid before the Assembly a written appeal for assistance from Dinwiddie and he dwelt upon the importance of aiding Virginia in her projected expedition against the French. He also spoke of the need of money for making a present to the Six Nations at the Albany Conference which was to be held in June. After three days, the Lower House resolved unanimously that no money should be raised to aid the Virginians, declaring that “as it does not appear to us that an invasion or hostile attempt has been made against this or any other of his Majesty's colonies, we do not think it necessary to make any provision for an armed force, which must inevitably load us with expense.”<sup>3</sup> The House appeared to be more willing to raise money for a gift to the Indians and it granted £300 for such a present and £200 to defray the expenses of the commission. But in so doing it appropriated the money arising from licenses to ordinary keepers as well as those to

<sup>1</sup> Mereness, N. D., *Maryland*, p. 318.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 33, 38-9.

<sup>3</sup> Mereness, N. D., *Maryland*, pp. 318-19.

hawkers and peddlers, and it was this that prevented the bill from becoming a law. The lord proprietor still claimed the right to all such monies for his private use, although since the late war he had permitted license money from ordinaries to be applied to public purposes. Under these circumstances the Upper House amended the bill so as to mortgage the license money from ordinaries for the whole £500 and thus omit the clauses relating to hawkers and peddlers. The Lower House would not concur in the amended bill and the session ended without any appropriations having been made.<sup>1</sup>

While Dinwiddie was planning his expedition to the West, he had already taken precautions to send a force of thirty men to the forks of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers in order to raise a temporary stockade awaiting the arrival of the main body of the provincials.<sup>2</sup> On these defenceless works a large body of French with a train of artillery descended on April 17, 1754, and without firing a shot captured the place, later erecting on the site the fort known as Fort Du Quesne.<sup>3</sup>

This act of hostility together with "the repeated Sollicitations of the neighbouring Governments"<sup>4</sup> induced Sharpe to meet the Assembly a third time with the hope of attaining better results than at the preceding session. Governor Dinwiddie's plan was to raise a force of 1000 men to send across the mountains and the co-operation of Maryland was important to the success of the expedition.<sup>5</sup> The opening address of the governor, on May 8, reviewed the recent occurrences on the frontier and asked that money be granted to aid in repelling the invasion of the French. The request of His Majesty for a gift to the Six Nations was again referred to their attention. The Lower House cogitated over the matter of finances and finally with "some difficulty" were prevailed

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 42.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 43-4, 197.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 62, 197.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 56-7.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 42, 62.

on to grant £500 for an Indian present and £150 to defray the expenses of the commission.<sup>1</sup> But they came no nearer to granting supplies for a western expedition than to frame a bill for £3000 which contained the obnoxious clauses relating to hawkers and peddlers and which the Upper House perforce returned "with an Absolute Negative."<sup>2</sup> In a letter to Secretary Calvert, the governor attributed "the Obstinacy that has appeared in the Lower House of Assembly during these two last Conventions to the near approach of another Election which . . . has no little influence on the Conduct of such Representatives as for the most part compose our present Senate."<sup>3</sup>

Affairs were rapidly assuming a more threatening aspect in the West. News of the surrender of the fort on the Ohio reached Colonel Washington at Wills Creek, the present site of Cumberland, Md., where with 150 men he was awaiting reinforcements from North Carolina and New York, before proceeding to the Ohio. Washington used his men in opening a road from Wills Creek in the direction of that river, and while employed at this work on May 27, 1754, they fell in with a small detachment of Frenchmen who were quickly killed or captured and the survivors sent to Dinwiddie forthwith.<sup>4</sup> On July 9, Colonel Innes reaching Winchester, Va., with 150 unarmed troops from North Carolina was forced to apply to Maryland for weapons for his men and Sharpe being satisfied with his representations hastened to send him 150 stand of arms.

The re-inforcements were too late to aid Washington, for, lacking the much-needed assistance of Maryland and the other colonies and out-numbered three to one, he had been compelled to surrender on July 3 at Great Meadow to a force of Frenchmen after several hours' fighting.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 69, 81.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 69.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 70.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 197-98.

<sup>5</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 79, 116, and 198-99.

The news of Washington's defeat spreading over the frontier caused the inhabitants of western Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia to talk of deserting their habitations.<sup>1</sup> Governor Dinwiddie renewed his solicitations for Maryland's assistance and while the excitement was still high, Sharpe met with the Assembly on July 17 and by August 16 had succeeded in persuading the Lower House to pass a bill for granting £6000 in support of the proposed Western campaign. The bill, although containing objectionable features, was acceptable to Sharpe in such a time of public danger, especially since he considered that in granting only one-half of the license money from hawkers and peddlers the Lower House had conceded a point in the lord proprietor's favor. The grant permitted Sharpe to apply the whole £6000 as he should think proper for the assistance of the Virginians and for the relief of the wives and children of such Indian allies as should put themselves under Maryland protection.<sup>2</sup>

Having secured funds even at the risk of incurring the lord proprietor's displeasure, Sharpe consulted with Dinwiddie as to the best means of expending the money for the public good. The service of the Virginia commissary, Major John Carlyle, in the Washington campaign had been deficient in many particulars and Sharpe suggested to Dinwiddie "the Expediency & necessity of laying a proper quantity of Provisions" for the coming campaign.<sup>3</sup> Throughout his period of governorship, the civilian Dinwiddie failed to appreciate the value of a business-like military administration, and at this moment of importance for Sharpe's future military career the Virginia governor passed over the suggestion and asked Sharpe to raise a company of one hundred men for service under Colonel Innes in the projected campaign. With the addition of these forces and the assembling at Wills Creek of the North Carolina and

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 88.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 80, 81, 88-9; Bacon, Thomas, *Laws of Maryland*, Chap. IX, Act 1754.

<sup>3</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 200, 77.

Virginia troops and the three Independent Companies, Dinwiddie expected to have 1010 troops at Wills Creek by September ready to cross the Alleghanies.<sup>1</sup>

Obedient to Dinwiddie's orders, Sharpe proceeded in the early part of August to recruit a company, clothe and arm it, and he ordered Colonel Thomas Cresap, a famous frontiersman who lived on a large estate near Wills Creek, to purchase for the government sufficient meat and flour to last one hundred men at least a twelvemonth.<sup>2</sup> The Maryland troops were allowed the same pay that the Virginia forces were given. Captains received eight shillings a day, lieutenants four, ensigns three, sergeants one shilling six pence, corporals one shilling. Each private received eight pence a day with provisions, *i. e.*, flour and pork or beef, and in addition received one pistole for enlistment and twenty-six shillings to purchase a coat and breeches.<sup>3</sup> By late September the first division of the Maryland Company was ready to march for Wills Creek. The command of the company was given to Captain John Dagworthy, "a Gentn born in the Jerseys, who commanded a Company raised in that Province for the Canada Expedition since the miscarriage of which he has resided in this Province upon an Estate which he purchased in Worcester County."<sup>4</sup>

On September 1, 1754, the two Independent Companies from New York had been marched to Wills Creek where, shortly after, they were joined by the Independent Company from South Carolina. On September 12, they began erecting a stockade, afterwards dignified by the name of "Fort Cumberland," the faulty location of which was to become the object of Sharpe's wrath throughout the years of the war. The rude fortifications were completed about the middle of October.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 77.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 76-7, 200. *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, p. 10, f. n.

<sup>3</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 77.

<sup>4</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 95.

<sup>5</sup> Hulbert, A. B., *Braddock's Road*, p. 24; Lowdermilk, W. H., *Cumberland*, p. 83.

However, Dinwiddie's plan for a fall campaign was meeting with serious checks. Washington protested against it, declaring that his men were reduced by death, wounds and sickness, and ill-supplied with provisions and ammunition. Of the original 300, only 140 soldiers remained. An even more serious set-back was the disbanding of the North Carolina forces, occasioned, so Dinwiddie expressed it, by "monstrous mismanagement." £12,000 had been raised by the North Carolina government to aid in the western enterprise, but the President of North Carolina had given the private men three shillings proclamation money a day and the officers in proportion, so that the money was expended before the troops marched for Wills Creek. The men refused to remain in service any longer unless this pay should be continued, and as the President was not in a position to give them such an assurance, the troops were disbanded. The final blow to Dinwiddie's project was the refusal of the Virginia Assembly to vote supplies. He had expected them to grant at least £2000, with which sum he planned to augment the Virginia regiment to 600 men and thus be able to proceed across the mountains without North Carolina aid.<sup>1</sup>

Early in September, Dinwiddie reluctantly gave up his scheme but with characteristic optimism began forming plans for an early spring campaign. He ordered one hundred of Washington's troops to Wills Creek and directed Colonel Innes at that place to take possession of the Ohio Company's warehouse, conceiving it would be cheaper to rent than to build. He sent orders to Innes that great guns should be mounted for the defence of the works that they were building and that sheds should be constructed around the breastworks in which to shelter the soldiers.<sup>2</sup>

Sharpe received news of Dinwiddie's decision against an immediate campaign in time to instruct the officers of the

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 96, 98, and 200; and *Colon. Recs. N. C.*, Vol. v, Preface, pp. xiii-xviii, for this paragraph.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 96-7.



Maryland troops not to complete the company. Only fifty men had been enlisted and Sharpe estimated that with three or four weeks' notice the company could be completed and made ready for action.<sup>1</sup>

Governor Sharpe had been of considerable service to Dinwiddie in his plans for a campaign against Fort Du Quesne. Dinwiddie had consulted with Sharpe on all important points and although the Maryland executive's suggestions were frequently not acted upon, yet his discreet advice usually bore fruit in wise modifications of Dinwiddie's original proposals. However, Sharpe was soon to learn that he had been raised to a position where he could accomplish the reforms he deemed advisable by direct means. On October 7, 1754, he received word from England that he had been appointed commander-in-chief of all the American forces.

If we are to believe Horace Walpole,<sup>2</sup> Sharpe's appointment to the head of the American army was not due to any services he had ever rendered in America or elsewhere, but was attributable to some clever intrigue in the British cabinet, in which the Duke of Newcastle, the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke and the Earl of Holderness were the leading figures. The Duke of Newcastle, the self-aspiring Secretary of State for the Southern Province, sought with the aid of the other two men, declares Walpole, to undertake the direction of the impending American war and by gaining early success there to win favor at Court. However, in engaging in his ambitious design, he was careful not to consult with the two ministers who knew most about colonial affairs and who were therefore most liable to eclipse him in the royal regard,—the Earl of Halifax, newly-appointed President of the Board of Trade, and the Duke of Cumberland, the head of the British army.<sup>3</sup> Seeking to gain

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 98-9.

<sup>2</sup> Walpole, H., *Memoires of the Last Ten Years of the Reign of George the Second*, Vol. I, 347-8.

<sup>3</sup> However, Secretary Calvert gave a different version of the affair in a letter to Governor Sharpe, February 29, 1764 (Sharpe, *Correspond-*

some knowledge on which to base a plan of American operations, the triumvirate sought the advice of Mr. Horatio Gates, a young English officer who had seen service in the New World. Gates declared he was unable to give them the information they desired and the trio next called into consultation Mr. John Hanbury, a Quaker merchant and banker who had extensive trade relations with Maryland and Virginia and who was a proprietor of the Ohio Company. From this point on, the Walpole account can be verified by the Sharpe Correspondence.<sup>1</sup> Hanbury, who had only a second-hand knowledge of American affairs, declared that Virginia would make the best base of operations and suggested Sharpe as the man in America best fitted to take the chief command.<sup>2</sup> His first recommendation was due no doubt to the fact that the Ohio Company would be vastly benefited by the routes which the expedition would open. Although he was probably acquainted with Horatio Sharpe's brothers, Hanbury was not altogether disinterested in his second recommendation, for he intended thus to place Sharpe under obligations to him and his firm; and in the years following Sharpe was caused considerable trouble by his inability to secure berths for all the men whom the Messrs. Osgood and Capel Hanbury

*ence*, Vol. III, pp. 139-140), when he said: "I . . . took the Liberty to refer him [*i. e.* the king] of yr character military to his Highness the Duke of Cumberland who I knew had spoken & had recommended you in Council to His Late Majesty in a Military Capacity fitting, & was the cause of much Honor done to you,—that of his Majesty's Comissn & Comdr of His Majesty's Forces in America, wh Honble Post you held until the arrival of Gen'l Braddock."

<sup>1</sup> The inaccuracies of Walpole's statements of fact, would tend to discredit the faithfulness of his account, even if there were no external evidences of unreliability. He states that the news of Washington's defeat reached England in August and that it was after this time that Newcastle "assumed the hero and breathed nothing but military operations." This would place Sharpe's appointment in August, 1754, when the documents show it to have occurred on July 5, but two days after Washington's defeat. Walpole also terms Sharpe "the governor of Virginia." (Pp. 346-7.)

<sup>2</sup> A letter of Sharpe to Hanbury evidently refers to his services at this time. (Vol. I, p. 120.)

desired appointed to office in Maryland.<sup>1</sup> John and William Sharpe, both men of some influence, eagerly advocated their brother's appointment, and Secretary Calvert informed Governor Sharpe later that Lord Baltimore and he had given their warm support to it.<sup>2</sup> The king gave his assent and on July 5, 1754, two days after Washington's defeat at Great Meadows, Horatio Sharpe, Lieutenant Governor of Maryland, was commissioned "Lieutenant Colonel of foot in the West Indies<sup>3</sup> only," with instructions "to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from us, our Captain General of Our Forces or any other your Superiour officer according to the Rules and Discipline of War . . ."<sup>4</sup> A letter of the same date from Sir Thomas Robinson, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, amplified the terms of the commission by informing Sharpe of "the King's Orders that you should take upon you the command of the Combined Forces that shall be Assembled in America to oppose the Hostile Attempts Committed by the French in Different parts of his Majesty's Dominions." He was ordered to consult with Dinwiddie in regard to the best execution of His Majesty's directions. A salary of 30s. per diem was granted to him while he should be absent from his government in the royal service.<sup>5</sup>

The royal commission and that of the lord proprietor were sent to Sharpe in care of Arthur Dobbs, the newly-appointed governor of North Carolina, but owing to a stormy voyage Dobbs did not reach Williamsburg, Va., with the appointment until October 7, 1754, almost twelve weeks after his departure from England. Dobbs also carried with him £10,000 in specie

<sup>1</sup> For example: Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 184-5, 401; II, 35-6, 38-40; III, 429, 433, 475.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 109, and 72.

<sup>3</sup> The term, "West Indies," was a curious survival in an official document of this late date of the old name for the New World.

<sup>4</sup> *Maryland Archives*, Vol. XXXI, p. 52, for royal commission; *ibid.*, pp. 50-2, and Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 73, for proprietary commission.

<sup>5</sup> *Maryland Archives*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 52-3, for Robinson's letter.

for the use of Virginia. As soon as Dinwiddie informed him of the arrival of the commission, Sharpe hastened to Williamsburg to receive the appointment and to consult with Dinwiddie and Dobbs in regard to a plan of operations.<sup>1</sup>

Sharpe's instructions seem to have contemplated nothing beyond the capture of Fort Du Quesne by a provincial force, although there was an intimation that a considerable body of regulars would shortly be sent over from Great Britain.<sup>2</sup> Lord Baltimore's commission granted Sharpe leave of absence from the province whenever necessary on public business and instructed him at such times to entrust the reins of government to the president or senior member for the time being of the Council.<sup>3</sup>

Dinwiddie, writing of Sharpe's appointment at this time (October 25), said that the promotion was one "w'ch I am very glad of, and doubt not from his Experience in Military Affairs y't he will be of good Service."<sup>4</sup>

Sharpe reached Williamsburg on October 19, 1754, and at once held counsel with other two governors.<sup>5</sup> As a result of the conference, it was agreed to raise 700 men immediately if possible, and then, if the severe season had not yet set in, it was proposed to join them with the three Independent Companies at Wills Creek and advance on Fort Du Quesne before the French could receive re-inforcements from Canada or Louisiana. This post taken, Sharpe designed to erect a fort on an island in the Ohio opposite Fort Du Quesne, a position he deemed of great strategic importance. The necessity of garrisoning the Wills Creek post and other points of vantage precluded the possibility of further operations without material re-inforcement from England or elsewhere.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 103, 104.

<sup>2</sup> Sargent, W., *Braddock's Expedition*, p. 74.

<sup>3</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 74.

<sup>4</sup> *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, p. 372.

<sup>5</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 103.

<sup>6</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 105, 118, 117; *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, p. 351.

Leaving Williamsburg, Sharpe returned to Annapolis on November 2, where six days later he addressed letters to the governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut informing them of his appointment and soliciting the vigorous co-operation of their assemblies in granting troops and supplies.<sup>1</sup> He likewise sent requests to England for money and troops, and Dinwiddie joined him heartily in his appeals to the home government.<sup>2</sup>

Sharpe now turned his attention to the organization of his forces. Colonel William Fitzhugh, of Virginia, was his second in command and was to have the chief command of the army during Sharpe's absence in visiting military posts and in executing his official duties as governor. Sharpe felt himself seriously handicapped by the absence from his forces of the most experienced military leader in the colonies, Colonel Washington. With the specie that Dobbs had brought to Virginia and with a legislative grant of £20,000 (made in February), Dinwiddie had re-organized the Virginia regiment the latter part of October, planning to enlarge the regiment to 1000 men and placing the whole on an establishment of Independent Companies. The change had the effect of reducing the highest officers of the Virginia regiment to captains and made even these inferior to like officers holding king's commissions.<sup>3</sup> Washington was the officer most conspicuously affected by the new establishment, and deeply resenting his abasement he forthwith resigned his commission.

Appreciating the value of Washington's experience and reputation, Sharpe opened negotiations with him the early part of November and wrote to Dinwiddie that the young Virginian might continue in the service and retain his colonel's commission if he should return to the army.<sup>4</sup> At Sharpe's behest, Colonel Fitzhugh likewise wrote to Washington, pressing him to re-

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 109, 110, 120, 122, 123, 124.

<sup>2</sup> *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 365, 406, 407.

<sup>3</sup> *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, p. 403, f. n.

<sup>4</sup> Hamilton, S. M., *Letters to Washington*, Vol. I, pp. 54-55.

consider his decision.<sup>1</sup> But Washington was too deeply hurt by the treatment he had received and he refused to leave his retirement. In a lengthy and somewhat declamatory letter which he addressed to Colonel Fitzhugh on November 15, 1754, Washington thanked the men for their kind intentions and then continued: "You make mention in your letter of my continuing in the service and retaining my colonel's commission. This idea has filled me with surprise; for, if you think me capable of holding a commission that has neither rank nor emolument annexed to it, you must entertain a very contemptible opinion of my weakness, and believe me to be more empty than the commission itself."<sup>2</sup> Washington returned Sharpe's letter which Dinwiddie had forwarded to him, and as Sharpe had offered him every concession that it was possible for him to make under the circumstances, the incident was closed. Thus it came about that during the few months of Sharpe's chief command, Washington sulked in retirement at Mount Vernon.

Sharpe spent the greater part of November in gaining a knowledge of the topography of the western country and in investigating its resources. He ordered Captain Dagworthy to resume recruiting for the Maryland Company<sup>3</sup> and the troop reached Wills Creek November 18, where they were sheltered through the winter in huts they built for themselves. He kept up an active correspondence with the neighboring governors, seeking information as to a new route over the mountains and the possibilities of transporting provisions by various roads.<sup>4</sup> News reached him early in the month that sixty Indians were seen on their way to join the French and that they would soon be followed by two hundred more. He was informed that the savages would be used against the frontier settlements during the winter.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ford, W. C., *Washington's Writings*, Vol. I, pp. 137-141, with footnotes. Also Sparks, J., *Washington*, for general account.

<sup>2</sup> Ford, W. C., *Washington's Writings*, Vol. I, p. 139.

<sup>3</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 116.

<sup>4</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 121-2, 126.

<sup>5</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 118-19.

About the middle of November he started on a tour of inspection of the western country and on the eighteenth of the month he reached the fort at Wills Creek. Up to this time he had been in high hopes of being able to conduct a successful campaign against the French, despite the fact that his command was only a temporary one and would in all probability be taken away upon the arrival of the regular troops from Great Britain.<sup>1</sup> On his arrival at Wills Creek he learned three things which were fatal to the plans he had formed for a midwinter campaign. First, he received reliable information that the French at Fort Du Quesne numbered six hundred besides several bands of Indians, a force too large for him to conduct an offensive war against except under the most favorable conditions.<sup>2</sup> Secondly, he found the troops unruly and ill-disciplined. Thirdly and of greatest importance, he discovered that the store of provisions laid in at Wills Creek was totally inadequate for the least pretentious of expeditions. Dinwiddie's system of military administration had borne pernicious fruit.

Sharpe could hardly believe his eyes when he viewed this fort at the edge of the wilderness, which he had expected to use as a base of operations. The stockade upon which the Independent Companies had been working was now completed, and the troops were engaged in erecting barracks. But Sharpe found the fort entirely inadequate for his uses. It was too small, "its Exterior Side not exceeding 120 feet," and it was not strategically situated. A higher hill nearby had complete command of it, a circumstance which would prove a fatal oversight in case of attack. He immediately set the Maryland Company to work at building a larger stockade on the loftier eminence, which, he wrote to Dinwiddie, "will defend a Face of that small Fort to which an Enemy might at present approach without being much annoyed or hardly seen from

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 117.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 173, 228.

within." He designed to use the original stockade as a storehouse.<sup>1</sup>

Sharpe found the troops at the fort in a disorganized state. There were in camp the Maryland Company, a portion of the Virginia troops and the three Independent Companies, amounting in all to four captains, eight lieutenants, one ensign, twelve sergeants, thirteen corporals, seven drummers and 295 privates.<sup>2</sup> Of the provincials, the Virginia forces amounted to "about 120 discontented, unruly and mutinous," and the Maryland Company was "incomplete and undisciplined."<sup>3</sup> The Independent Companies were in such a plight that when several months later an advance officer of General Braddock (Sir John St. Clair) reviewed them he discharged more than forty men from one company alone as unfit for service.<sup>4</sup> Moreover, Sharpe discovered that much ill-feeling was rife among the officers of the various troops. "Such Jealousies & Enmities subsisted between the Officers of the Carolina Independents & the Virginia Regiment that their Meeting would have been attended with innumerable Mischiefs & Confusion," Sharpe wrote. His chief difficulty lay in attempting to reconcile the officers with royal commissions so as to serve with Officers who held governor's commissions. All his efforts proved unavailing although he proposed the same scheme of adjustment which several months later was sent with the royal sanction from England. To improve the efficiency of the service, Sharpe gave orders for raising a company of thirty rangers, to be composed of woodsmen whose duty it should be to act as scouts and guides.<sup>5</sup>

The state in which Sharpe found the supplies was the most disheartening of all the obstacles. There were no mortars or

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 136, for this paragraph. See Washington's condemnatory opinion of the fort in: Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, pp. 364-371, and in *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, p. 493.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 142.

<sup>3</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 173.

<sup>4</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 201,—a letter to J. Sharpe, April 19, 1755. See also *Orme's Journal*, pp. 285-86.

<sup>5</sup> Sharpe's *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 142.



field pieces at the post with the exception of four small ship cannon,<sup>1</sup> and the South Carolina Independents had not a match-coat or blanket among them.<sup>2</sup> No victuals had been procured by Dinwiddie in preparation for the expedition,<sup>3</sup> and "there was only enough provisions in the fort to suffice the troops for one day."<sup>4</sup> "Indeed," Sharpe declared in a letter to John Sharpe, April 19, 1755, "so great was the Scarcety of Flour at the Camp when I arrived there, that unless I had given Cresap Orders to supply the Independent Companies from his Store they must actually have deserted the Fort they had built in a Day or two for want of Bread."<sup>5</sup> There had been no salt in the camp for a considerable time preceding, and on account of this lack of salt and the absence of receptacles for curing meat, cattle which had been purchased for the garrison were allowed to range at large.<sup>6</sup> At "an extraordinary Expence," herdsmen had been hired to prevent the cattle from passing the mountains, and this lack of thrift on the part of the commissary, Major John Carlyle, was only one of many which Sharpe discovered.

The plight of the Independents was so pitiable that on his own authority Sharpe ordered Colonel Cresap, who had laid in a year's supplies for the Maryland Company, to proceed to purchase provisions for the rest of the troops. Although the season was so far advanced that food was difficult to procure, Cresap succeeded in buying 29,138 pounds of pork (cured), 8,000 pounds of flour and 64 beeves still alive.<sup>7</sup> These supplies were later taken over by the Virginia commissariat. Sharpe secured a supply of salt for immediate use from Rock Creek and purchased six wagons from Pennsylvania farmers and several bateaux to facilitate the transporting of all provisions that should be ordered to Wills Creek.<sup>8</sup> The countrymen had

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 229.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 144.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 228.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 136.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 201.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 138-9.

<sup>7</sup> Sharpe's *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 149, 228.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 164.

grossly overcharged Carlyle for hauling and Sharpe's measures had the effect of bringing down their charges to a normal rate.<sup>1</sup> For the reception of the provisions that had been ordered, he gave instructions that storehouses should be built. He wrote urgently to Dinwiddie to send an adequate quantity of salt and insisted that large vats for salting meat and barrels for packing it should be sent at once, for it would be difficult, if not impossible, to procure beeves or hogs fit for slaughter after December until the following July or August.<sup>2</sup> He also asked for some ship carpenters and coopers, and a supply of such materials as "cartridge paper, Moulds for Musket & Swan Shot, wire for screws & prickers, Flint & match for the Carriage Guns," and "wampum, there being but little remaining at the Camp."<sup>3</sup>

Sharpe's examination of the plan of provisioning at Wills Creek showed him at a glance that Dinwiddie's arrangements were a failure. Sharpe not only discovered much evidence of carelessness and lack of thrift on the part of the head commissary, Major Carlyle, but also many indications of absolute dishonesty on the part of his deputies, particularly Gist. Major Carlyle had so many other interests that he did not reside at Wills Creek and in his absence, "a parcel of Dirty Fellows, . . . had contracted Debts with the Country people for a thousand pounds & upwards without making payments." Gist was the chief offender and apparently had appropriated large sums of money advanced to him by the Virginia government to his own purposes.<sup>4</sup>

As a result of these transactions, the public credit had sunk to a low ebb, and so suspicious had the country people become of the commissary department of the army that it was only with the greatest difficulty that Cresap was able to secure the

<sup>1</sup> *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 418-19, 448.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 138.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 140-1.

<sup>4</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 139, 140, 201; *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 424, 432.

much needed supplies. In a number of cases, Sharpe advanced money to government debtors from his own pocket in order to rehabilitate the public credit.<sup>1</sup>

On his return to Annapolis the second week of December, Sharpe wrote a thirty-five hundred word letter to Dinwiddie, telling of the state of affairs at Wills Creek and declaring emphatically that "the Troops will never be well supplied with Provision unless a very different Scheme from that hitherto followed be pursued." Without supplies, he wrote, an attacked garrison, "notwithstanding their Advantageous Situation, must be reduced to the necessity of retiring & destroying or relinquishing the Fort, their Works & perhaps their Baggage to the Enemy."<sup>2</sup>

He thereupon outlined a plan which he considered "the most frugal & most likely means" of securing an efficient management of the victualling department. The scheme provided for the headship of "a Commissary of Reputation, Ability & some fortune," assisted by "a Deputy & a Clerk." The commissary should reside a part of the time, and the clerk always, at Wills Creek, in order to receive the cured provisions and later distribute them. The commissary should be entrusted with the authority to contract for provisions. At the very least, he should be sent copies of the contracts as soon as made, so that he might be able to ascertain in advance whether the contracting party would be able to fulfil his engagements. In case of probability of failure, it should be his duty to give immediate notice to the commanding officer, so that the proper measures might be taken to prevent any ill consequences from the event. The commissary should be instructed also "to make the most of the Skins Tallow . . . which well managed & disposed of will be a considerable Saving to the Government." The duty of the clerk would consist in regulating the books and in the absence of the commissary to deliver out provisions to

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 139, 201.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 138.

the deputy. When the troops departed from Wills Creek, the deputy should take charge of the provisions and distribute them to the troops at regular intervals.

To remedy the defects of the prevailing system of contracting, Sharpe suggested that clauses should be inserted in the contracts which subjected the vendor to a heavy penalty in case he neglected or was unable to meet the terms of the contract and which obliged vendors to make delivery at Wills Creek, or at the camp of the troops during a campaign.<sup>1</sup>

Dinwiddie received Sharpe's letter on December 16, and so impressed was he with Sharpe's revelations that the next day he issued orders for revising his system of victualling and for adopting Sharpe's scheme practically intact. He appointed two commissaries, Charles Dick, "a Person of Fortune & well known in the back Counties," and Thomas Walker, "a Person of Fortune & great Activity," and these men were given the powers that Sharpe in his plan had allotted to the head commissary and the clerk. Dick was given complete charge of the purchasing end and Walker was instructed to remain at camp, receive and pay for the provisions, and see that they were properly issued to the troops. Each man was granted an annual salary of two hundred pounds. Working in connection with them an agent was located at Winchester, Va., to forward the supplies to Wills Creek. Dinwiddie directed that the commissaries use bonds "to tye the Vendors to a punctual Compliance with their Contracts."<sup>2</sup>

It was this system of the commissariat, adopted at Sharpe's suggestion, which made possible a gradual accumulation of stores through the winter and by the time of the Braddock campaign had resulted in a substantial depot of supplies which proved of inestimable service. Probably the reason that Sharpe has never received credit for his services is due to the fact

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 138-39, for this and preceding paragraph.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 143; *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 424, 432, 436, 439-40, 448, for this paragraph.

that at the last minute some of the Virginia contracts were broken and in a violent fit of temper, characteristic of that irritable gentleman, General Braddock styled all Virginia dealings as "Lies and Villainy."<sup>1</sup>

Sharpe had hastened back from Wills Creek to Annapolis in order to attend a meeting of the Assembly which he had called for December 10. Soon after the receipt of his appointment in October, Sharpe had issued writs for a general election of representatives, although three weeks yet remained before their regular term expired. He knew that the old body would grant him nothing above what had been voted in the previous session, and he thought that the election of a new Lower House might improve the chances for an appropriation. He hoped that by postponing the meeting until December the other governments to whom he had appealed would have set Maryland a good example by making generous grants for the expedition; but in this expectation he was mistaken. None of the colonial legislatures voted to aid the expedition though indeed Virginia had granted £20,000 in November for her own defence and New York had sent Dinwiddie £5,000 sterling for military purposes during the same month. Pennsylvania, one of the provinces most affected, had after a tumultuous session granted £1,000 to be disposed of as Governor Morris and the Speaker of the Assembly saw fit.<sup>2</sup>

At the appointed time, Governor Sharpe met the Assembly, trusting that the honor of his royal commission would stimulate the generous impulses of the representatives. As a result of his message, the Lower House exhibited apparent public spirit and quickly brought in a bill for £7,000. But one clause of it ordered an addition of £4,000 to the paper money already in circulation and another continued ordinaries as a source of revenue; and as Sharpe had recently received royal instructions against the former and proprietary instructions forbidding

<sup>1</sup> *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, Vol. VI, p. 400. See also p. 396.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 104, 110, 112, 121, and 159 for this paragraph.

the latter, the Upper House negatived the bill. The Lower House refused to make any concession and Sharpe was forced to prorogue the Assembly until February. The Lower House was encouraged in its opposition by the "continued Obstinacy of the Pennsylvania Assembly," then in session.<sup>1</sup>

On January 12, 1755, Governor Sharpe received a communication, dated October 26, 1754, from Sir Thomas Robinson, one of the Secretaries of State, which told him that he had been superseded in the command-in-chief by a "General Officer of Rank & Capacity," then unnamed, and that British regiments were on their way to America.<sup>2</sup> The receipt of this letter may be said to terminate Sharpe's command, which in all had lasted but a little more than three months' time. Sharpe was well aware that his appointment had been a temporary expedient on the part of Great Britain, and his comparatively low rank of lieutenant-colonel precluded him from expecting that he should retain the foremost position after the regular troops arrived. However, it was unfortunate for a man of Sharpe's ambitions that he should have been confronted by insurmountable obstacles at such a critical time in his life. His brief months of leadership were consumed in rectifying the stupidities of Dinwiddie, in appealing to colonial governments unavailingly for aid, and in conducting personally a much-needed investigation into the merits of the prevailing military system. His final obstructions were the difficulties presented by a severe winter season and by the sudden increase in the number of the enemy stationed at Fort Du Quesne.

Nevertheless Sharpe had accomplished much in his period of command, and in the weeks remaining before the arrival of Braddock he was to accomplish more. Sharpe had completely re-organized the system of military administration and placed it on a business basis; and under the system which he thus

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe's *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 143, 158-59, 161-62, 165, and 177, for this paragraph.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 107.

initiated was begun, through the medium of Governor Dinwiddie, the accumulation of provisions and supplies which formed a substantial nucleus of Braddock's food supply in the spring. Braddock himself praised Sharpe's diligence on his arrival in America. "I . . . have . . . the Satisfaction," Sharpe wrote to his brother William in 1755, "to receive . . . a letter from [General Braddock] himself in which he is pleased to compliment me on the Care I had taken to put matters in forwardness & get provisions laid in against the Troop's Arrival."<sup>1</sup> Sharpe's period of leadership showed him to be an able, careful and vigorous administrator, and his zeal to take the field makes one regret that he did not have an opportunity to show if his ability as a commander attained the same rank of excellence.

Sharpe would have accepted service under Braddock if that gentleman had proffered him a suitable position on his arrival in America a month later. "The General has not as yet communicated to me any Command that I am to have," he wrote to William Sharpe in March 1755, "nor is there any, unless the rangers consisting of 8 companies of 53 Men each, which my Commission as Lt. Colo. will entitle me to. However, no Punctilio shall prevent my obeying any Orders he shall be pleased to signify, if the least consistent with the Station that I now bear."<sup>1</sup>

*(To be concluded.)*

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 175.

## LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from p. 26, Vol. VII.)

Virginia, the 5th Aug't 1762.

Yes, my dear Friends, it is a Letter from Boucher, who once more tells you y't He has ag'n escap'd all ye various Perils of ye hoary Deep, y't ye Cloud forsook me not by Day, nor ye Light by Night till I was ag'n safely conducted to this promis'd Land.<sup>1</sup> We arriv'd on the 12th. ult.—yes, on ye 12th ult. tho' this is ye first Opportunity I have had to forward ye News to you. Our prudent Proconsul, more careful of ye Effects of Me than they wish to be themselves, has thought proper to lay an Embargo upon ev'ry homeward bound vessel, till a Man of War shall arrive to convoy them; so that it is impossible to guess when even this will leave ye Country.

Our Voyage was prosperous & agreeable, if it were possible for any Thing at Sea to be so to Me. O rather let Me traverse for a whole Winter's Day, the wilds of St. Bees Muir, w'th ye driving snow full in my Face than bask under the mildest summer sun, & wafted w'th the fairest Breeze thro' ye dreary, pathless Deep. I am indeed effectually wearied w'th every Pleasure y't can be met w'th at Sea, nor do I believe I shall ever ag'n adventure myself on that fickle Element. What! am I never to revisit my native Shores? Oh, James, did I know that this were a Certainty, tho' *You* sh'd say y't the Loss to Me cou'd only be imaginary, yet w'd it make Me unhappy. I never bid *You* farewell, did I, Mrs. James? Tho', as I turn'd out of y'r Door *You* it was that look'd to Me a someth'g more than an Adieu—how cou'd you presage that it was a

<sup>1</sup> Written on his return from England, whither he had gone for ordination.



last Parting? You inspir'd Mr. James w'th some Portion of ye Spiritus Prospiciens; for, on our parting at a 2 mile stone, w'n I assured Him I sh'd certainly see him ag'n at St. Bees. Sh'd you not, says He—God bless you. I might have come to you once more, but this affectionate Impreca'n had unmann'd Me, it w'd not have been possible to have stood & known I saw you for the Last Time.

You love Me, & I am happy in y'r Friendship, & would to God I had never solicited nor confided in y'r deluding Professions of fickle, false & faithless Fr'ds. It will shock you to hear ye cruel Treatm't I have met w'th during my Absence f'm Virginia. Did you ever suspect that Boucher was a worthless infamous Calumniator, that He excell'd all Mankind in Defama'n & Detrac'n? Surely you w'd not have cherish'd so tender a Regard for so undeserving a Wretch. Yet, such, whilst I was at a Distance, have I been describ'd; not, by my Enemies, for then I c'd have bore it, but by my Fr'd & familiar Acquaintance, ye gen'rous, ye friendly, ye benevolent Mr. Dixon, & my no less zealous Friend, ye charitable, peaceable, good, Rev'd Mr. Giberne. It w'd be painful to you to read ye many exaggerated Accusa'ns w'th w'c I was charged & w'c were industriously propagated to even ye meanest Person in my Parish, but you will wish y't I sh'd hasten to tell You, that after hav'g suffer'd more Uneasiness & misery than any other Circumstance of my Life had ever occasion'd Me, I have at length vindicated my Character to ye Satisfaction of ye few Fr'ds who had continued staunch to my Interest. There is a kind of magic Elasticity an injured Innocence, w'c, like some creeping Plants ye more they are trampled upon, ye more vigorous do they rise & flourish. And I am flatter'd y't this thorough Inquisi'n will prove of infinite Service to Me; it will discover my few Merits w'th additional Lustre, *like Silver tried in ye fire.*

It is difficult to assign ye Motives w'c must actuate a malicious Man. Giberne seems to have meditated my Undoing as tho' He hop'd to rise higher on My Ruins. He seems to

have been apprehensive y't I sh'd share w'th Him of that universal approba'n w'e He long'd to engross entirely to himself, & effectually to disqualify Me, has taken this very extraordinary Manner of prepossessing ev'ry Body ag'st Me. I had been imprudent enough in y'r unreserved Confidence of Conversa'n, to give it as my Opinion y't He was but very indifferently accomplish'd w'th Literary Acquisi'ns: this had come to his Ears, & is deem'd an offence for w'e I am never to be forgiven. Thus influenced by Jealousy & Pique He imagin'd it warrantable for Him to wade thro' thick & thin to accomplish my Ruin: Happy for Me that my speedy Arrival has enabled Me to baffle his Arts & counteract ye subtlest of his Plots. Capt'n Dixon is undeceiv'd & has acknowledg'd how grievously I have been injur'd: my Rev'd Bro'r yet growls at Me, fr'm his Hole. Before I appear'd He had threaten'd to demand *Gentlemanlike* Satisfa'n: We have had an Interview, w'n I reminded Him of his obliga'ns to bestow on Me w't He had promised; adding that as a Xtian, I forgave w't was past, but assur'd Him y't if Hereafter He ag'n ill-us'd Me behind my Back, I sh'd certainly *demand the satisfac'n* of wiping Him down w'th an oaken Towel, & I do promise you y't ye first time I meet w'th Him, I will most faithfully administer to Him ye due Correc'n w'e such Miscreants deserve. You see how soon I am, ipso Facto, become a Member of ye Church Militant: But, believe y't tho there may perhaps be somew't of Levity in ye last Sentence yet I have been most seriously & feelingly affected w'th it. You know not how pungent y't afflic'n is when a Heart keenly sensible of ye Approba'n of ye Good, finds its fairest Ac'ns cruelly agrieved & maliciously misrepresented by invidious Malice. W'd to God, I had still continued at St. Bees, I sh'd then have been permitted to have quietly enjoy'd my Morsel w'th Peace. If I get over This, as I now doubt not but I shall, trust Me y't it shall be of service to Me: it will cure Me of y't unsuspect'g Communicativeness w'th w'e I am too apt to entertain those I fancy my Friends.

Mr. Younger has given a Testimony of a Warmth of Friendship for me w<sup>c</sup> I c<sup>d</sup> not have expected f<sup>m</sup> ano<sup>r</sup> Man in the World but Y<sup>r</sup>self: Cap<sup>n</sup> Dixon had wrote to Him, I suppose, w<sup>th</sup> a design to prejudice Me. Mr. Younger, with<sup>t</sup> ever mentioning it to Me, answers his L<sup>r</sup> in Terms so much in my Fav<sup>r</sup> y<sup>t</sup> I acknowledge I cannot hope ever to be able sufficiently to thank Him for his obliging Kindness. I beg y<sup>r</sup> Pardon for detaining You so Long on a Subj<sup>t</sup> so very disgusting: the Truth is that this affair, disagreeable as it is, has engross<sup>d</sup> ye whole of My Atten<sup>n</sup> since my last arrival in ye Country; & my Mind seems stor<sup>d</sup> w<sup>th</sup> few Ideas except those very troublesome Ones of *fending & proving*. Loth am I to tell You, my good Friends, y<sup>t</sup> the World at present jostles Me a little too rudely: Like my Master I have not where to lay my Head. A stroller & Vagabond I roam at large with<sup>t</sup> House or Home to draw to. These spiteful Rumors w<sup>c</sup> I have related to You, had prejudiced ye G-man whose House I was to have liv<sup>d</sup> in, ag<sup>st</sup> Me: so that tho<sup>9</sup> He is now more than ever reconcil<sup>d</sup> to Me, it is not in his Power to dispossess a Tenant who will keep Me out till Xmas—so that my Prospects of a School & of present Ease are vanished. Curse on Poverty—it Dooms Me to receive Fav<sup>rs</sup> fr<sup>m</sup> those whom I cannot esteem: I must knuckle to Cap<sup>t</sup> Dixon, who most cowardly gave Me up & even join<sup>d</sup> to tear Me to Pieces w<sup>n</sup> I was not present to defend myself. There is not a Plague Poverty can fling at Me w<sup>c</sup> I dread but this. Oh, Mrs. James, can you conceive w<sup>t</sup> my Sister must feel, w<sup>n</sup> this was ye state of my Affairs, & so strong a Probability y<sup>t</sup> I might never arrive to retrieve them. But why do I murmur? A Time will surely come w<sup>n</sup> I shall stand on ye Front of Twoney Brown's Leath—and then stand aloof, Ye deceiv<sup>g</sup>, ye unvirtuous Friends. By Heavens, no Meanness, nor Indignity offer<sup>d</sup> to Virtuous Innocence shall ever receive Countenance fr<sup>m</sup> Me.

At Sea, I drew up I believe  $\frac{1}{2}$  a doz: sticks—Originals—I have them transcribed in Short Hand, ready to transmit to

You. My Trunks Etc. were landed at a Distance fr'm where I now am, so that possibly I may not be able to get Them by this Opportunity—you may expect them by ye Fr'dship or Xtian, both of w'e ships will be sailing soon. I shall continue as I was, a Correspondent at every Opportunity: You too promis'd fair. Do not imagine y't I doubt y'r Word: I'm at a G-man's House w'th a Crowd of People ab't Me, so may have forgot many th'gs I intended to have wrote ab't. The slightest testimony will prove that I cannot cease

to be y'r aff't, y'r obliged, y'r unalterable Fr'd

Boucher.

My Love to my little Lads & to my God-Dau'r Betsey, (rem'r w'h You told Me, Mrs. James—so do not find fault w'th me for usurp'g this Hon'r)

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Port Royal, Dec'r 16th, 1762.

Dear Sir,

I doubt not but you will exclaim, This Boucher is a strange, teizing Fellow with his Leters. I expect you will say so: I have said worse of you—this Tickell is a strange heedless, *unkind* Fellow in disregarding the the Letters of his Friends. I have wrote to you—I blush to ask myself how often—and you refuse to let me have the least acquaintance with you: Well, my Friend, you may have your Reasons. I flatter'd myself it w'd not have been greatly disagreeable to you to have known in this Western World, a Cumberland Cub. I have made perhaps more Motions to an acquaintance with you than have become me—let me however remind you that *This is the last time of Asking.*

I have just rec'd L'rs from Home: and fear you may not by this Opportunity. Some Time ago I had a Box of Goods shipp'd from Wigton in w'e I am told were several Letters for You & Mr: This Box was put on Board The Welcome, who, I am sorry to tell you has been carried into Spain.

The Loss to Me was considerable: & I guess it was not a Matter of Indifference to you. Y'r Father, it seems, express'd gr't Uneasiness w'n He heard of ye Accident. These Letters I imagine contain'd News w'e I suppose You have not heard before: I wish sincerely it were not my Duty to give you the acc't: Mrs. Tickell, y'r poor Mother, I am told is no more. She and y'r Eldest Sister have at length bid adieu to all the Inquietudes of this uneasy World. This I am inform'd of by Letters f'm Blencogo & f'm Carlisle. A very fatal Epidemical Disorder has rag'd in that Neighbourhood & has swept off Numbers—Lawyer Tom of Wigton, whom you must remember, has been torn from his God below—all wou'd not save Him—young Tom Robinson, a Crony of mine, a Lieutenant in Hodgson's fell bravely in Germany. I hear little else material News.

Will you ever get Time, rather let me ask, will you ever have an Inclination—to see Me—or write to Me? I know nothing ab't You, how you live—If you like that s'd Louisa—I do not like it—you are out of the World—perhaps I mean no more than that you are lost to Me. I have not one *Friend*: I mean much by that same Word—you will be no Body's Friend. Well, I have s'd the worst of you. I . . . you know perhaps how to live—Recluse, *Recluse* in y'r Blue Hills. I am entangled in a thousand little Difficulties that embitter the Draught of Life. May you be happy.

Need I say I am hurried. I write in a Roomfull of Company. Adieu, Y'rs &c.

The Rev'd Mr. Tickell  
Louisa County.

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[To Rev. Mr. James.]

Virg'a, Sep't the 10th 1763.

My dear Sir,

The Subj't of my little L'r, as far as I can now guess at its Subject, will chiefly be to inform you of the Contents of

that large Pacquet w<sup>c</sup> accompanies it. I seem not to be in the happy vein for writing and besides am much hurried, w<sup>c</sup> you are to believe is the Reason of your now for the first Time receiv<sup>g</sup> a half sheet L<sup>r</sup> from Me. Imprimis, I have been at the pains to get transcribed for you a large L<sup>r</sup> w<sup>c</sup> I wrote f<sup>m</sup> England to a worthy Friend in Virg<sup>a</sup>, w<sup>c</sup> will be worth your Reading only as it gave Birth to that far longer one of 16 folio Pages w<sup>c</sup> you will receive along with it. I doubt not but the subject will interest you: & tho' ye part you will see me bear in ye Debate be little to my Hon<sup>r</sup>, yet I dare trust to y<sup>r</sup> mak<sup>g</sup> me all due Allowances. I wrote y<sup>r</sup> L<sup>r</sup>, as I generally do, with<sup>t</sup> any previous study; & never expected it w<sup>d</sup> have been treated as it has, w<sup>c</sup> however I am far from finding Fault with. It will be natural for you to enquire whether any Thing further has pass<sup>d</sup> betwixt us on the Subj<sup>t</sup>: & in ans<sup>r</sup> to This, I must honestly confess to you that I found myself not able to return such an Ans<sup>r</sup> as his L<sup>r</sup> seem<sup>d</sup> to deserve. He has exhausted ye Subj<sup>t</sup> & prevented me in every Objec<sup>t</sup>. However, a little to save my Pride ye open shame of this Confession, much ab<sup>t</sup> this Time this Man happen<sup>d</sup> to be involv<sup>d</sup> in some domestic misfortunes—a promising son suffer<sup>d</sup> most shockingly in ye Small pox. This chang<sup>d</sup> our Correspondence to very diff<sup>t</sup> matters—Yet sh<sup>d</sup> I ever be able to renew ye Contest, I still retain ye Inclina<sup>n</sup> & for this purpose, as a Reward for my Lab<sup>r</sup> in putt<sup>g</sup> such a L<sup>r</sup> into y<sup>r</sup> Hands, I hope I have a Right to solicit y<sup>r</sup> Assistance. An Acquaintance is now established betwixt Mr. Maury and myself, & we are to hold a Correspondence, w<sup>c</sup> I am sorry will be so frequently interrupted by his living at so prodigious a Distance from Me. If you furnish Me w<sup>th</sup> any proper Argum<sup>t</sup> I will heartily thank You, & do you ye Justice to make a good Use of Them.

I send also a sermon I took a good deal of pains with in alter<sup>g</sup> fr<sup>m</sup> Lullin. I thought it had gr<sup>t</sup> success w<sup>n</sup> I preached it, but p<sup>r</sup>haps its reasonableness was its highest merit: it was just in Harvest, in ye midst of a severe Scarcity, &

w'n also Providence had put it in my Power to relieve ye wants of numberless Poor who wanted Corn. This gave a weight & Force to a warm address you will find in ye Sermon. The Short Hand, I hope, is more exact than usual: where I doubted its being suff'tly clear, I have explain'd it; my Vowels here & there p'rhaps may be still wrong. I have but one Caution to remind you of, y't I can now remember. Contrary to our Rules, & to w't frequently happens, I always in point'g Vowels, suppose the Consonant to begin at the Top of the Line, w'e I think is more regular & cert'n y'n that vague & indeterminate manner w'e I observe in ye Ms. Sermon you were pleas'd to give me. Yet still shall I abound w'th Errors—I have but Just cast my Eye over one Page & have met w'th no less than five Capital Blunders, p'rticularly in ye Vowels ab't ye—H—S. You must endeav'r to rectify Them, & as I have made such large Explana'ns, I hope you will easily read it. You must know I am a little fond of ye sermon, & have been eager to get it to you, as I believe You have ye Original, and w'n you speak of it to Me, you are desir'd to rem'r, y't in Virg'a where I have so oft swallowed bitter portions, I need not have my Pills gilded. I may not p'rhaps receive Rebuke w'th so good a grace as I ought, but surely you, my kindest, best Friend, need no palliat'g Apologies w'n you are tell'g y'r Boucher where He is wrong.

The other Sermon, on ye Peace, was compos'd, w'th an Eye attentive to y'r Strictures: it is not, is it, too Essaical for ye Occasion? Be it, or be it not so, I ought to confess, y't in the too fond & partial Judgm't of its Au'r, it has been deem'd not very unlike w't Mr. James w'd have wrote, had He been in this situation. This however was w't I aim'd at. People here pretend to like good sermons, yet they are here as Elsewhere, Those I sh'd think ye best, half of them hardly understand. However they, my Congrga'n are far fr'm being so numerous as y'rs at Egremont, I think I may boast of several more intelligent Hearers th'n ye Best in y'r Flock. Apropos, are you still permitted to tell y'r good People of the Borough

of th'r Duty—I guess not—for, surely, my d'r Sir, you c'd never stoop so low, as but to hear Him offer you some few shillings a Year less & yet, so well do I think I know ye man, th't I w'd lay this Year's salary (w'e God knows I c'd ill spare) y't it was some such dirty Reason y't put Him upon seek'g ano'r Curate.

I have some little Businesses w'e You are to do for me. I have wrote to Mr. Y'r by this ship, to pay into y'r Hands £5 on my Acet. I am not cert'n y't He will do it—sh'd He not before Xmas, You may hint it to Him in any manner you see best. I am sure He ought not to deny me—for tho' I now owe Him money I shall have p'd Him before ye next Year at this time, w'e is no bad Paym't in Virg'a. He will think this is a Debt due to you, & let Him still think so—but if you receive it, I am to desire you to find some good Opp'ty of transmitt'g it to my Parents. You will apprehend by this Diffidence of mine y't my Circumstances are still bad; it is true They have not yet had Time enough to grow much better—but I have large sums of money owing to Me in Virg'a I am well sure as much as w'd go nigh to disengage Me fr'm the . . . We live here chiefly by Credit. It cost Me much—oh you w'd hardly guess how much Money it cost me in Engl'd. I had none—for even then I set out in Debt. This added to ye Xpense of beginn'g Housekeep'g, c'd I have Money by me? Do not, I beseech you, still think me heedless & Xtravagant—believe Me, I am not, yet I will live as I ought to do—yourself w'd be angry w'th me did you but . . . of being niggardly. But, trust to Me, ere long you shall hear fr'm . . . cursed subj't shall no longer hurt my Temper, or cast a gloom on this visage.

I think, my Friend, I always think so w'n an unkind accident happens to spread a Melancholy gloom over my spirits, y't you & I seem unequally to share this Correspondence. You cannot persuade Me y't you write as often as you can. I have had but one L'r fr'm you in almost 2 years, & God knows, w'n I am to receive Ano'r. I might p'rhaps allow you want



of Leisure, did you only, as Balzac says of Solitude, find constant opp'ties of tell'g Me, y't you want Leisure, You do not, I am persuaded You do not know of w't Consequence y'r Letters are to Me.

Mrs. James, you have in Days of Yore, vouchsaf'd me a L'r: Have I lost my Title to y'r Fav'r? True, I know you make a point of correspond'g w'th G-man, & p'rhaps in general, you ought to do so. But, surely, none of ye Reasons, w'e have Weight in other Instances, ought to be admitted w'n the Question is of writ'g to y'r quondam nearest Neighb'r; & who still views his Connexions w'th you in a Light y't places it far above all Forms & Formal Considera'ns.

My Love to the little Ones—all of them, by this Time, I fancy, one knows not how many—may they be happy as I wish them & I trust They will be so, if They are as worthy as I think th'r parents.

Sister insists in hav'g her Respects etc. join'd to Those of Y'r affec't & faithful Fr'd

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[To Rev. Mr. James.]

Virg'a this 25th Nov'r, 1763.

My dear Sir.

I wish I could begin a Letter to you without prefacing it with a Complaint but how is it possible for me to recollect that I have rec'd but one Letter from You in almost two Years, & preserve my Patience? Will you allow it to be any Merit in Me to suppress my Complaints ag'st you, and if you c'd but conceive the Inclination I have, I think you ought. Surely we shall some Time or other be upon better Terms, I mean with regard to our Correspondence.

I have wrote to Mrs. James & to You, I know not how often. I wish they may come safe. For tho' I ought not to flatter myself that my Letters can be very acceptable to You, yet as They are Testimonies of a grateful & constant Affection for

You, I cannot but be desirous to have Them reach you. I have no News. Here is a sadly dear Year: and I have much to buy, and little to buy with—and I am vex'd & fretful. To tell you a Truth, w<sup>c</sup> is a Truth you ought to know, for it often affects myself & will p'rhaps affect you, I feel my Temper, in spite of me, becoming sour & fractious. I have been but scurvily us'd of late in this perplexing World: and have not been caress'd by my Friends, so fondly or frequently as I have desir'd. P'rhaps these are Circumstances that have irritated me. Add to This the lonely sort of Life I live, the Proneness I constitutionally have to gloomy Humours, and you will guess that there frequently are Times w'n Man delights Me not, nor Woman neither. Perhaps Every Person has something more or less of this strange Caprice of Temper. I am, however, seriously uneasy about it, & doubly careful to guard ag'st it: tho' I hardly hope for a perfect Cure, till I grasp that dear Independence w<sup>c</sup> (All hail!) even now I begin to have a glimpse of. I shall never be Rich—therefore let's never quarrel ab't Them. For, c'd I assure myself I were quite clear, in the Hum'r I am at this moment, I w'd instantly resign my School. I am not too proud nor too lazy—but I find it an inconceivable Trouble & Expence & hardly an adequate Profit. You must know I have rated my Labours in this way as high as any in the Country: Some have sent th'r Children to Me out of Friendship, but seem to think They lay me under Obligations to Them. Now as I think these Obligations are, at least, mutual, and as I am well resolv'd never to undervalue my own Abilities, I have determin'd hereafter to take no Pains to solicit Favours of this Sort: so that I fancy my Pupils will dwindle fast. You will remember what high Hopes I entertain'd of this Scheme, but this is not the first Instance, by many, that you have had of my too sanguine Temper. Trust Me, however, that I will try to act deliberately.

I expect Capt'n Rothesy will be sailing f'm W'thaven in March. By Him, surely, you will discharge a P't of y'r Debts. You owe me much for Maury's Letter—for sundry Sermons &

for numberless Letters. I have several original Compositions by Me, not Essays for Preaching, but for publishing *Risum teneas!* Yes, Sir, I have turn'd Author. We have had some literary Broils between some overbearing Colonels & ye Clergy. They publish'd & abus'd us. I was tempted to interpose—in Replys & little remarking Essays. They had some Weight here, but as the Dispute is merely local, it w'd be tiresome to You. I am an anonymous Au'r, w'e you are to observe, sh'd you hear any Thing of this sort talk'd of in W'thaven. It makes a Noise here, I assure you! And I sh'd undoubtedly be transported to some (less) barbarous Clime, were it known that I had dar'd to reprehend these mighty Men of War. Maury is in the secret, & one Cam, f'm Cambridge, who has Courage Enough to avow his Pieces.

I now know no more of You or your Affairs than I do of the Businesses of Mr. Wilkes. If those People of W'thaven are negligent in giving you Notice ab't the Sailing of Ships, why don't you apply to the Post? Will you attend to a Request in my last Letter? I have not mention'd it, I believe, in my L'r to Blencogo, for Fear of a Disappointm't.

My Love to Mrs. James & her lovely little Ones, for in every Humour, whether Grave or Gay, at leisure, or hurried as at this Time, I still constantly am Hers & Y'r most aff't Fr'd.

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[To Rev. Mr. Tickell.]

King George 13th of Jan. 1764.

Dear Sir

If I really was, before now, a Letter in your Debt, as you hint to Me, I have only to thank you for the long Credit you have allow'd me, & to assure you that I shou'd have made an earlier Payment, but that I made a very different Calculation of the state of our Epistolary Acc't. Be this as it may, I thank you sincerely for this last of Dec'r 3rd 1763, w'e is the only one I can recollect to have receiv'd since the last Fall

when Mr. Price was this Way. And, in that tedious Interval, I do imagine I must have wrote to you again & again, tho', as I keep no Acc't of Times & Numbers, I make no positive Assertion. This however, I well know, that I never wilfully neglect my Friends; & therefore Mr. Tickell may safely assure Himself that He will never have just Cause to imagin that I have forgot him.

Heaven restore to you, my dear Sir, those Legs & Arms, w<sup>c</sup> tho' they be but extraneous Appurtenances to the Man, are, however, essentially necessary to the well-being of his intellectual Parts. But tell Me, do you use no Medicines? Surely, my Friend, if your Noon of Life is thus shaded by an over hasty Infirmary, it behoves you to take especial Care that the Close of it be serene. And what a Prospect have you before you, when you are content to suffer such an Indisposition to become inveterate? Allow Me to say, that here Resignation is so far from being a Virtue, that it really is criminal, whilst there may be suppos'd to be a Possibility of a Cure. Will you permit Me to assume to myself the Liberty of prescribing to You? I am not p<sup>r</sup>ticularly enough inform'd of the Nature of y<sup>r</sup> Complaint to be able to form an adequate Judgment were I indeed duly qualified: but, unless I widely mistake your Case, I have great Confidence that the Cold Bath would be extremely efficacious towards a total Cure. Suppose, then, you should, in the approaching Spring, begin to make a Tryal, & continue thro' Summer & Winter, with't Intermission unless interrupted by other Disorders, to w<sup>c</sup> such a Practice might be fatal, at least one whole year. Believe Me, I am not a little confident that such a Regimen would effectually restore you; nay, I think I am able to prove it by some very plausible Reasons, w<sup>c</sup> I might here lay before you, were I not apprehensive of your smiling at the Pedantry of a self-dubb'd Empiric. And, as a succedaneum to this unsolicited Prescription, I have another Thought just come into my Head. Suppose in a year or Two hence, when, we may trust, our Indian Neighbours shall be civilized, (that is when They shall

have buried the Hatchet for a year or two, for that is all the Civility I expect ever to see from them: Tho' I had got six or eight Pages of a Pamphlet finished, to lay before our Assembly, w<sup>c</sup> was to shew, by demonstrative Proofs, that every Savage on the Northern Continent of America might be civilized in a very few years, & be made valuable Subjects, at hardly so great an Expence as Virg'a alone has been at in supporting the War ag<sup>t</sup> Them but for one year—but, happily for Me, the Squire of my Parish, who is a Burgess, declar'd in good Time, that all the accursed Racc of Them sh'd be cut off—Hip & Thigh—so, I just said, God preserve the poor Indians & dropp'd my Pen). Well, after this long Parenthesis, (w<sup>c</sup> lest you sh'd Snarl at, I must tell you, has in it something of the true spirit of the Shandean Digression, & is quite the fashionable Mode of Writing) to resume my Proposition. Suppose, I say that when Peace shall be established, & We may be tolerably Easy ab't our Night-Caps (an Epithet it will be vain for you to look for in Johnson's Dictionary, & w<sup>c</sup> therefore I refer you to Capt'n Philips to explain to you) you and I shou'd try to pierce thro' the dreary Wastes w<sup>c</sup> lie betwixt Us & the fam'd Springs of Augusta. I have, all my Life Time, been subject to an Heetical Complaint, w<sup>c</sup> had I continued to breathe the moist Air of my native Country, w'd, I am persuaded, ere now have brought Me to the Grave. The purer thinner Atmosphere of Virg'a has been favourable to Me; & f'm the acc'ts I have heard of these salubrious Springs, I have sanguin Hopes that They w'd confirm Me and I think it far from improbable that you also might receive Advantage from them! but there is too another Motive, w<sup>c</sup>, as I ought to confess that it is no small Tempta'n to Me, will I fancy also be a prevailing Motive w'th you.

Surely those Chrystal Streams, & flowery Lawns, those savannahs & Mountains where our Maury<sup>1</sup> has chosen Hermitage, & w<sup>c</sup> are so enchantingly describ'd by his Pen, cannot be much

<sup>1</sup> Rev. James Maury, of Hanover County, Va.

further than some 5 or 6 hundred miles beyond these Augusta Desarts I am speaking of. So that when we shou'd have arriv'd at these Fountains of Health, as We must then be somewhat of Adepts in Errantry, I cannot imagin it wou'd be thought a prodigious Difficulty to such enterprising spirits to pursue the *Tracks* of our roving Friend thro' thousands of *pathless* Wildernesses & dreary Plains till at length (*Sic faveant Dii*) we might perchance espy him in his sequester'd Cot, *embosom'd high, midst tufted Trees*. After having long entertain'd a Variety of Romantic Projects & delusive Hopes of seeing both you & this s'd Maury, (who by the bye is the most worthy & Ingenious Man of my Acquaintance, & whose Friendship I set no ordinary Price upon) I now resign Them all, & only trust that possibly in some series of Time, a kinder Fate may introduce Me to him tuning his Pipe beyond the Appennines or Apalachian Ridge of this our Hesperia—& perhaps too there may come a Period in the . . . Millennium . . . , sh'd I live to see it, when I may hail my . . . his plaintive Muse by the Banks of his beloved . . . Land of Moor Row was imported into Virg'a in the . . . in, in 1759. I have but once seen Him since: He studies . . . Me for Reasons owing to some strange particularities of his. He is now in Stafford or Prince William County. Sh'd I ever see him again, I expect it will either be in some old Field, foaming to a Crowd of Fanatics, or soliciting a subscrip'n to some Argum'ts in fav'r of Hobbes's or Tindals' Systems, for, so warped is his Head w'th Polemical Theology, that it is an even Wager whether, He next commences Free-thinker or Methodist. I wish you had mentioned the Date of Mr. Blair's Letter: I was lately alarm'd w'th . . . of his hav'g shuffled off this mortal Coil, of w'c He has had Cause to be weary. I trust the Report was not true—*Quod volumus facile credimus*.

Capt'n Stanly, I dare say, will not sail before March, yet I am convinc'd He will sail without seeing you. Promises of a Visit f'm you now *pass by Me as the Idle Wind, w'c I respect not*. See, what Credit you have with Me. When you

come hither, we will try if it be not practicable to establish some easy Plan of making regular annual Remittances. I am enthral'd & therefore am restrain'd f'm doing all I am inclin'd to do: yet a little I may & ought to contribute. Well, come you, or come you not—at least, write to Me, & continue to trust Me w'th that open & friendly unreserve, w'c you see, is practic'd by your real Friend.

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Port Royal, the 28th Jan'y 1764.

Dear Sir,

The enclosed Letters were forwarded some Time ago from Me & address'd to the Care of our good Friend at Fred'bg. now alas! no more. As They were enclosed to Him, & his Death happened before an Opp'ty offer'd of sending Them to Him, They were stopp'd here, for my further Orders. I can hardly forgive myself for having forgot two or three Letters for you at my House, which have been bro't to Me by one Joe Messenger from Park Gate near Wigton, as I might have sent Them to you by this Conveyance. This s'd Messenger has come hither in Quest of Bread, warmly recommended by My Father & Mr. Blair to my Fav'r & Friendship & I suppose to yours too. I know not of any Thing it can be in my Power to do for Him. Could you, think you, help Him? He professes Greek & Latin & Figures of w'c Those good People in Cumberland seem to entertain such extravagant Expectations, that furnish'd with These, They fancy a Man any where jump into Preferment. I think otherwise. I think now of sending Him to study the Law, if no Offer else occurs. He tells me that a Brother of Yours has resolv'd on coming out this Spring, & I guess, on the same Errand.

I must desire you & Mr. Maury to endeavour to secure our Correspondence thro' the Means of Mr. Rob't Hart, Merch't at Hanover Court, by whom this is to be sent. I know of no other so likely a Method. You may depend upon my sending the Letters to you the very first Opp'ty I can catch. Adieu.

# VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from p. 82.)

April the 7<sup>th</sup> 1722. None of the Gentlemen of the Vestry giving their attendance saving the Govern<sup>r</sup> and the Rector, it was further prorogued to Munday next being the 9<sup>th</sup> Instant.

April the 9<sup>th</sup> 1722. Last Saturday the Gentlemen of the Vestry not meeting & yesterday notice being publickly given to meet as on this day they according meet. Present, M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Skippon Rector, His Excellency Govern<sup>r</sup> Calvert, M<sup>r</sup> Amos Garrett, M<sup>r</sup> Dan<sup>l</sup> Dulany, Vestrymen. M<sup>r</sup> Robert Gordon and M<sup>r</sup> Edward Griffith having taken and subscribed the Oath of Abjuration and Test and other Oaths appointed by Law & the Oath of Church Warden do take upon them the said office accordingly. Order'd That M<sup>r</sup> Edward Griffith take upon him the charge of the Church Plate and Linen which are (viz) Two Silver Flagons, one Chalice or Cup, one Dish, Two Salvers, one Large Holland Table Cloth & three Napkins.

[p. 68] D<sup>o</sup> Order'd That M<sup>r</sup> William Commins account one of the late Church Wardens for the Sacramental Wine the last year be allowed amounting to . . . . £ 2..00..6

Order'd That M<sup>r</sup> Alexander's Fraser's account for mending the font, making a new Belfry-door &c. be allowed, . . . . . 1..05..0

Order'd That Mary Toby's account for washing the Surplice three times and mending the Church-Key be allowed, . . . . . 0..11..0

Order'd That Philip Ryly's account for Iron work done for the Bell be allowed amounting to . . . 0.. 9..0

Order'd That M<sup>r</sup> Amos Garret's Account for a Bell-Rope, nails & one plate-Lock be allowed amounting to . . . . . 5.. 3..0



Order'd That the Ballauee due to John Smith for  
 Paling the Church yard roud be paid him  
 amounting to . . . . . £ 4.11..8  
 £14.. 0..2

Order'd That Mr Daniel Dulany be drawn upon to pay the  
 several foregoing Sums to the respective persons before mentioned  
 out of the Price of the Tobaceo he has bought of them this day.

Mr Daniel Dulany having agreed with the vestry for their  
 Tobacco being 4720<sup>l</sup> at three half pence  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound. Order'd That  
 he have an Ord<sup>r</sup> upon the Sheriffe to receive the same.

Upon a motion made by Mr Samuel Skippon Rect<sup>r</sup> to repair  
 the two small Parsonage houses fitt for him to Live in Resolv'd  
 That the Chnrch wardens speak to two workmen to view the said  
 two houses, and that they give in a scheme of the Cost of the  
 said Repairs against next Vestry Day.

Order'd That out of Assembly time the Speaker's pew be  
 appointed for the Church wardens to sitt in.

There having been Iuformation given against several Inconti-  
 [p. 69] nent Livers in this Parish, Order'd That a Summous be  
 issued out against such persons at next Vestry, viz. against Peter  
 Pinkston Jun<sup>r</sup> & Anne Johnson against Gny Meek and Dorothy  
 Cobby, returnable the 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday in Feb. 1712.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Aune's Parish in Annapolis  
 held this 1<sup>st</sup> Day of January 1722. Present, Mr Samuel Skippon  
 Rector, His Exc<sup>y</sup> Charles Calvert Esq<sup>r</sup>, Mr Benjamin Tasker,  
 Mr Dan<sup>l</sup> Dulauy, Mr Thom<sup>s</sup> Larkin, Vestrymeu, Mr Benj<sup>n</sup>  
 Tasker took the severall Oaths appointed by Law, the Test the  
 Oath of a Vestryman and took his place accordingly.

Order'd That one pound ten shillings be abated out of M  
 Tasker's Aeeount, the same appearing to this present vestry to  
 be an Overcharge.

Order'd That the Church Wardens, or any two of the Gentle-  
 men of the Vestry treat with workmen about building a parsonage  
 house, and that their proposals be laid before the next Vestry.

Order'd That Mary Toby be allowed 400<sup>lb</sup> Tobaceo for her

Service in the Church and ringing the Bell the last year, at the same time she agreed with M<sup>r</sup> Dulany for the same and received then from him 12s. 6d. a hundred, at the same time she was paid by M<sup>r</sup> Dulany 15s. for washing the Communion Linen ouce and the Surpliee four times. Order'd That the elerk of the Vestry be allowed 500l Tobaceo for his Salary the last year, but there being no Tobaceo due from the Sheriff to the Vestry, he was content to let it alone till the year ensuing.

[p. 70] Maryland ss.

Know all men by these p'sents That wee Samuel Dorsey & Joshua Dorsey of Baltimore County Planters as well for & in Consideration of the Summe of four Pounds Currant money to us in hand Paid by Thomas Worthington & Nieholas Ridgley of Ann Arundell County Gent. as for other good Causes as thereunto moving Have Assigned & made over & by these p'sents do assign & make over unto the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Worthington & Nicholas Ridgley their Heirs & Assigns for ever from us & our Heirs all our Right & Title Interest or Property of in & unto one Pew or seat now being in the Church of St. Ann's in Anne Arundell County aforesaid to us belonging and do by these Presents oblige ourselves & our Heirs to Warrant & Defend the s<sup>d</sup> Pew from us and our heirs and all persons Claiming by from or under us them or any or either of them unto the said Thomas Worthington and Nicholas Ridgely & their Heirs for ever as witness our hands & seals this Thirteenth day of July Annoq. Dom. 1722.

Copia vera

Witness Present

Henry Ridgely	Sam <sup>l</sup> Dorsey	O
Humphrey Ridgely	Joshua Dorsey	O

The Gent. of the Vestry of St Aun's Parish in Anu Arundell County.

Ree'd from Thomas Worthington & Nicholas Ridgley the Summe of four Pounds Currant money in full Consideriou of the Pew above mentioned. As Witness our hands This Thirteenth day of July Annoq. Domini 1722.

Henry Ridgely	Sam <sup>l</sup> Dorsey
Humphry Ridgley	Joshua Dorsey

[p. 71] 1717 The Vestry of St Anne's Dr

To the Sheriffs Salary of 5040 <sup>ls</sup> Tob at 5 $\text{p}$ Cent .	253 Tob°.
To paid your Ord <sup>r</sup> to R <sup>d</sup> Bickerdik, . . .	900
To Tob° sold me at 17s. $\text{p}$ C <sup>t</sup> , . . .	4200
	<hr/> 5353
To paid your Ord <sup>r</sup> dated to Thom <sup>s</sup> Cook, . . .	2000
To D° to Vach <sup>l</sup> Denton, . . .	2000
To D° 7 July 1719 to Susan Allen, . . .	1100
To D° 8 Dec <sup>r</sup> 1719 to Pet <sup>r</sup> Overard, . . .	2166
To D° 17 May 1721 to Edw <sup>d</sup> Smith, . . .	1302
To D° 19 May 1721 to Eliz. Lawley, . . .	30
To D° 7 July 1721 to Hugh Kennedy, . . .	3070
To D° 12 Dec. 1721 to Jn <sup>o</sup> Smith, . . .	10174
	<hr/> 35140

$\text{p}$  Cont. Cr.

By 504 Taxables in the Parish at 10 $\text{p}$ Cent. .	<sup>lbs</sup> 5040 Tob°.
By what I paid for Tho <sup>s</sup> Reynolds, . . .	312
	<hr/> 5352

By 4200 <sup>ls</sup> Tob° at 17s.  $\text{p}$  Cent. . . . . £ s. d.  
35..14..0

24 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1722

Errors Excepted  $\text{p}$  Benj<sup>n</sup> Tasker late Sher.

[p. 72] At a meeting of the Vestry and Freeholders of St Ann's Parish in Annapolis held this 15<sup>th</sup> Aprill 1723. Present The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Sam<sup>l</sup> Skippon Rector, Mr Robert Gordon, Church Warden, Mr Alexander Fraser, Mr Cesar Ghisling, Cap<sup>t</sup> Davidge, Mr John Maccubbins, Mr John Beale, &c., Freehold<sup>rs</sup>.

Mr Amos Garret and Cap<sup>t</sup> Larkins having served the Parish each of them three years and upwards as Vestrymen and it being putt to the vote who should succeed them in that station, it was unanimously agreed Nemine contradicente That Cap<sup>t</sup> Robert

Gorden and M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Fraser be vestrymen of this Parish the succeeding year. Cap<sup>t</sup> Robert Gorden and M<sup>r</sup> Edward Griffith having served as Church warden of this Parish the year past and having desir'd to be quitt of that Office, It was voted nemine contradicente; that M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton and M<sup>r</sup> John Maccubbins be Church Wardens of this Parish for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis the 7<sup>th</sup> Day of May 1723. Present, The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Skippon Rector, His Exc<sup>v</sup> Charles Calvert Esq<sup>r</sup>, Benj. Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup>, Capt. Rob<sup>t</sup> Gorden, D<sup>r</sup> Alexand<sup>r</sup> Fraser, Vestrymen, M<sup>r</sup> Vach<sup>l</sup> Denton, M<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Mackubbin, Church Wardens.

[p. 73] Cap<sup>t</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Gorden took the several Oaths appointed by Law, the Test and Oath of a Vestryman and took his place accordingly. D<sup>r</sup> Alexander Fraser took the several Oaths appointed by Law, the Test and Oath of a Vestryman and took his place accordingly.

M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton took the several Oaths appointed by Law, The Test and the Oath of a Church warden and took his place accordingly.

M<sup>r</sup> John Mackubbin took the several Oaths appointed by Law, The Test and the Oath of a Church warden and took his place accordingly.

On due Consideration it is the Opinion of the Gent. of this Vestry That Thomas Lusby have Liberty to take possession of half of the pew formerly belonging to Edward Rumney and number'd N<sup>o</sup> 17 till a better Right appeares, his Right thereto being derived to him by the following Instrument.

13 April 1723.

S.—

Please to Let M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Lusby have possession of the Pew and Key that was my husband's it being his Right, I am your humble Servant.

Elea<sup>n</sup>or Rumney.

To M<sup>r</sup> Richard Young Sen<sup>r</sup>. vera Copia.

Order'd That Cap<sup>t</sup> Gorden's Acc<sup>t</sup> amounting to £8..13..3 be

allowed him, and that an Order be drawn upon M<sup>r</sup> Dan<sup>l</sup> Dulany to pay the same. On application of Mess<sup>rs</sup> Alexand<sup>r</sup> Fraser, Rob<sup>t</sup> Gorden, Thom<sup>s</sup> Worthington, Vachel Denton, Joshua George and Will<sup>m</sup> Cumming, for the Building of a Gallery at the West [p. 74] end of the Church at their own private Expence, the full Length of the said West End, to Consist of six Equal parts, each part to be nine foot or thereabouts in Length and proportionable in Breadth. It seems Reasonable to this present Vestry, and they have hereby the Liberty of so doing, so far as in the power of this Vestry to grant them, and to that End the Petitioners are Referr'd by the Vestry to apply to the next Gener<sup>l</sup> Assembly for their Sanction herein.

Order'd That the Church Plate which are Two Silver Flagons, one Chalice or Cup, one Dish and two Salvers, and likewise that the Church Linen which are one Large Holland Table Cloth and three Ditt<sup>o</sup> Napkins be delivered to M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton when he comes and settles in Town.

Order'd That M<sup>rs</sup> Dockwray's Acc<sup>t</sup> for Carting of Pailles and Rails for the Church Yard be allow'd her amounting to Eight shillings, and that M<sup>r</sup> Dulany be drawn upon to pay her the same.

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Dan<sup>l</sup> Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup> the sum of eight shillings according to the above order for the use of my M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Dockwra.

John Dalley.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St Anne's Parish in Annapolis held the 2<sup>d</sup> Day of July 1723. Present, The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Skippon Rector, Benj<sup>n</sup> Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup>, Cap<sup>t</sup> Robert Gorden, D<sup>r</sup> Alexand<sup>r</sup> Fraser, Vestrymen.

Order'd That M<sup>r</sup> Cesar Ghiseling be paid 15<sup>s</sup> on account of work done formerly to the Bell by Thomas Birchfield: This present Vestry judging it full Sufficent for the work he did then, [p. 75] which he Rec<sup>d</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1723. Cesar Ghiseling.

Order'd That Mary Toby be paid for her washing the Surplice three times 9<sup>s</sup> and for washing the Communion Linen twice 6 shillings in all 15<sup>s</sup>. and that M<sup>r</sup> Dulany pay it.

Order'd That the Church wardens summon Samuel Halburt

& to appear before the vestry, when they meet next, to answer such accusations as shall be laid against them.

A motion was made by one of the Gent of the Vestry, That Locks be fix'd upon the Assembly pew-doors for the conveniency of several housekeepers and Freeholders of this Parish.

The Vestry taking the same into their consideration do agree to the aforesaid motion being willing That such house-keepers as shall pay to this Vestry half a Crown Currency a year each shall have free Liberty to make use of the said pews, excepting only in the time of Assembly.

Order'd That the Church Wardens provide Locks and Keys for the said pews at the charge of the Vestry, and each Lock to have three Keys.

Peter Pinkston Jun<sup>r</sup> and Anne Johnson being formerly writt to to appear before the Vestry for incontinent Living together, Likewise Guy Meek and Dorothy Cobby refusing to appear before the Vestry tho' writt to upon the same occasion. It is the Resolution of the Vestry that if they appear not before the Vestry when they meet next (having had timely notice before hand so to do) The Vestry will return them to the Attorney General to proscribe them for their Contempt & Incontinent Living.

[p. 76] Order'd That the Clark of the Vestry write to them again to appear the next Vestry which accordingly he did. The publick pews being in number four were appointed by the Vestry for the use and conveniency of the following house-keepers to sit in (viz)

1 <sup>st</sup> pew for	2 <sup>nd</sup> pew for	3 <sup>rd</sup> pew for
Capt. Larkin	M <sup>r</sup> Ghiseling	M <sup>r</sup> George
Mrs. Larkin	Mrs. Ghiseling	Mrs. George
Miss Larkin	Mrs. Piper	M <sup>r</sup> Commings
Doct <sup>r</sup> Fraser	Eliz <sup>th</sup> Piper	Mrs. Commings
Mrs. Fraser	M <sup>r</sup> Brooksby	M <sup>r</sup> Griffith
M <sup>r</sup> Denton	Mrs. Brooksby	Mrs. Griffith
Mrs. Denton	M <sup>r</sup> Bowes	Mrs. Docwra
Mrs. Jobson	Mrs. Bowes	Mrs. Cane

The Speakers pew for Cap<sup>t</sup> Gorden, M<sup>r</sup> Henry Donaldson,

Mrs. Transum. The two Church Wardens for the time being, Cap<sup>t</sup> Gatchel, Mrs. Gatchel.

That M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton of the several persons the particular sum's and pay the smith for the Locks and Keys.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish the 14<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1723. p<sup>rsent</sup>, The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Skippon Rect<sup>r</sup>, His Exc<sup>y</sup> Charles Calvert Esq<sup>r</sup>, D<sup>r</sup> Alexand<sup>r</sup> Fraser, M<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Gordon, M<sup>r</sup> Benson Vestrymen, M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton Church Warden.

[p. 77] It is the opinion of this Vestry that Workmen be appointed to inspect and give their Report to the next Vestry, whether a door being made in the West end of the Church for to carry up a pair of stairs to a Gallery, allowed to be made therein, would weaken the wall, and if it be not injurious, the Vestry do consent, that a door be made there; when the Gentlemen, who are to build that Gallery, shall think fitt.

Resolv'd by the Vestry That the building a pair of stairs within the Body of the church, would not only be injurious to the Propriet<sup>s</sup> of some Pews therein, but likewise to the Ornament and Beauty of the Church; for which reasons they cannot consent that any stairs should be built within the Church.

The Church and the Church yard wanting Repairs and the Fund for that purpose allowed being exhausted, Order'd That application be made to the Justices of the County Court for the allowance of ten  $\text{£}$  poll for the uses aforesaid. Order'd That Mary Toby be allowed ten shillings Currency for providing Bread for the Communion the Last year, and that an Ord<sup>r</sup> be drawn upon Dan<sup>l</sup> Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup> to pay her. M<sup>r</sup> Edmond Benson took the Several Oaths appointed by Law, the Test and the Oath of a Vestryman, and took his place accordingly.

At a meeting of the Parishioners of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis the 6<sup>th</sup> day of April 1724. Present, The Rever<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Skippon, Rector, His Excellency Charles Calvert Esq<sup>r</sup>, M<sup>r</sup> [p. 78] Cesar Ghiseling, M<sup>r</sup> Peter Overard, &c.

Daniel Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup> one of the Late Vestrymen having requested to be discharged from that office by reason of his

frequent absence out of Town, whereby he is incapacitated to attend duly as he ought. It was agreed he be discharged accordingly.

The Gentlemen putting it to the vote who should succeed him, it was agreed that M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton succeed him in that office.

They likewise unanimously agreed and chose M<sup>r</sup> John Jordan and M<sup>r</sup> John Smith both of Annapolis Church Wardens in the Room of the two late Church Wardens, M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton and M<sup>r</sup> John Maccubbins.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis the 18<sup>th</sup> day of June 1724. Present The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Skippon Rector, D<sup>r</sup> Alexander Fraser, M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton, M<sup>r</sup> John Jordan, M<sup>r</sup> John Smith, Mic: Piper Regist<sup>r</sup>. M<sup>r</sup> Denton elected Vestryman for this Parish appear'd and took the several Oaths appointed by Law and Sign'd the Oath of Abjuration and Test and of a Vestryman and took his place at the Board accordingly.

M<sup>r</sup> Jordan and M<sup>r</sup> Smith elected Church Wardens for the year ensuing appear'd and took the several Oaths appointed by Law [p. 79] and severally Sign'd the Oath of Abjuration and Test and of a Church Warden and took their places accordingly.

The Plate and Church Linen consisting of two Silver Flagons, one Dish, Two Patens, one Chalice and one holland Table cloth and two napkins were committed to the Care of M<sup>r</sup> John Jorden.

There being not a sufficient number to make a Vestry and proceed upon business, the members present adjourn till the 22<sup>d</sup> June inst.

At a meeting of the Vestry of S<sup>t</sup> Anne's parish in Annapolis the 22<sup>d</sup> day of June 1724. Present, The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Skippon Rector, M<sup>r</sup> Benj<sup>a</sup> Tasker, M<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Gordon, M<sup>r</sup> Alexand<sup>r</sup> Fraser.

Order'd, That an Order be drawn upon the Sheriff for two thousand pounds Tobac<sup>o</sup> payable to M<sup>r</sup> Piper, One thousand thereof for his Last two years Salary as Reg<sup>r</sup> of the Vestry and the other thousand to be refunded to the Vestry next Novemb<sup>r</sup> Court by M. Skippon.

Order'd, That an Order be drawn upon the Sheriff for four



hund. pounds of Tob<sup>o</sup> payable to Mary Toby for Tolling the Bell &c. this last year.

Order'd That notice be given to the Sheriff to appear and bring in his account to the Vestry against their next meeting which is to be the first Tuesday in July next.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis the 7<sup>th</sup> day of July 1724. Present, Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Skippon, [p. 80] Rector, D<sup>r</sup> Alexand<sup>r</sup> Fraser, Cap<sup>t</sup> Robert Gordon, M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton, Vestrymen.

Order'd That an Order be drawn upon Daniel Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup> to pay Mary Toby the sum of sixteen shillings and six pence for Washing the Surplice three times at 3/6 a time, and Washing the Table Linen twice at 3/ a time as appears by her acc<sup>t</sup> in folio 124. She had an ord<sup>r</sup> for it & paid.

Order'd That an Order be drawn upon Dan<sup>l</sup> Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup> to pay M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton the sum of Three pounds eleven shillings Currency for work done to the Church which he paid for Last year as being Church warden as by his acc<sup>t</sup> appears in fol. 122 which Ord<sup>r</sup> is drawn accordingly.

Order'd That Benj<sup>n</sup> Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup> be fin'd according to Act of Assembly for not appearing and assisting at this Vestry without Cause shewn to the contrary next Vestry Day.

Order'd That upon the Instance and Prayer of Mess<sup>rs</sup> Alexander Fraser, Robert Gordon, Thomas Worthington, Joshua George, William Comings and Vachel Denton the following Petition to the General Assembly is Recorded, and the several endorsements thereupon.

#### The Petition.

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Members of the Upper and Lower houses of Assembly now conven'd.

The humble Petition of the Subscribers Inhabitants of St. Anne's Parish in Anne Arundel County.

Sheweth That your Petitioners having address'd themselves to the Vestry of the afores<sup>d</sup> Parish for the Liberty to build a Gallery on the West End of said Parish Church. The said Vestry on

[p. 81] consideration of the Reasonableness of said address, the smallness of said Church and great Scarcity of Room for the Auditory, readily comply'd with your Petitioners Request; But in regard your Petitioners think it their Duty first to apply for your Honours Sanction to this their Request, before they would attempt to proceed therein. They therefore humbly pray you'll take this their Request into consideration, and make an Order in your Petitioners Favour granting them the Liberty to proceed and finish the Building afores<sup>d</sup> at their own Charge, which when done to remain and be the Right and Property of your Petitioners, and those claiming by from or under them.

And your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall pray

Thomas Worthington

Alexand<sup>r</sup> Fraser

Joshua George

Vachel Denton

William Cumming

Robert Gorden

Endors'd

By the Upper House of Assembly Sep<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1723.

Read and Recommended to the consideration of the Lower House of Assembly.

Sign'd  ord<sup>r</sup>

Sam<sup>l</sup> Skippon Cl. Upp. House.

By the Lower House of Assembly Sep<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1723.

Read and granted according to the prayer of the Petition.


Sign'd  Ord

M: Jenifer Cl: Low: House.

By the Upper House of Assembly Oct<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1723.

Read again and granted according to the prayer of the Petition.

[p. 82]

Sign'd  Ord<sup>r</sup>

Sam<sup>l</sup> Skippon Cl. Upp. House.

Wherenpon at the further Instance and prayer of the parties afores<sup>d</sup> 'tis certified by them that the pews mentioned in the Petition aforesaid have been built at their proper Costs and Charge, and that by nnanimous consent they have proceeded in making

choice of said Pews as their proper Right by drawing Lots therefore, in numbers, and accordingly the pews number'd as follows, become the Right of the person whose name is thereto affix't, viz.

N<sup>o</sup> 1, to Doct<sup>r</sup> Alexand<sup>r</sup> Fraser, N<sup>o</sup> 2, to M<sup>r</sup> Joshua George, N<sup>o</sup> 3, to M<sup>r</sup> Robert Gordon, N<sup>o</sup> 4, to M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton, N<sup>o</sup> 5, to M<sup>r</sup> William Cumming, N<sup>o</sup> 6, to M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Worthington.

And therefore they pray that Entry hereof may be made to avail them so farr as the Grant of the Petition aforesaid intended.

The Vestry of St. Anne's Parish D<sup>r</sup>

To my Sall. for Collect

66501lb Tobacco at

5 ¢ Cent is . . . 332½

Paid your Ord<sup>r</sup> to M<sup>r</sup>

Will<sup>m</sup> Chapman . . . 2000

Ball due, . . . 4317½

6650

¢ Cont. C<sup>r</sup>

By 663 Taxables at Tcbo

10 ¢ Cent is . . . 6650

Errors excepted ¢

Zach<sup>a</sup> Maccubbin, Sher.

Att a meeting of the Vestry of S<sup>t</sup> Anne's Parish in Annapolis the 5<sup>th</sup> day of Octob<sup>r</sup> 1724. Being present the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Skippon Rector, His Excellency Charles Calvert Esq<sup>r</sup>, Rob<sup>t</sup> [p. 83] Gordon Esq<sup>r</sup>, Benj<sup>n</sup> Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup>, M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton, D<sup>r</sup> Alexander Fraser Vestrymen, M<sup>r</sup> John Jordan, M<sup>r</sup> John Smith Church Wardens.

Order'd, That the Church Wardens inspect the Roof of the Church and see where it is faulty, and repair the same with all Expedition: And in general to inspect the Church and make Repairs where they are necessary. Order'd, That the Church-Wardens take care to repair the Church Windows immediately, and to put a new Lock (if needful) upon the Church Door, and to gett new gates made to the Church yard and good Cedar posts. Order'd, That the Church Wardens collect a half a Crown from each person who have sett in the publick pews the last year and have not paid there fore, and to return to the meeting of the next

Vestry an account of those who now sett in the same, that they may be charged therewith for the future.

Benjamin Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup> having excus'd himself to the Vestry, the fine upon him laid last Vestry is remitted him.

Att a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis the 19<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1724 in the Parish Church. Being present, The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Jacob Henderson Commissary, His Exc<sup>y</sup> Charles Calvert Esq<sup>r</sup>, Robert Gordon Esq<sup>r</sup>, Benjamin Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup>, Edmond Benson Esq<sup>r</sup>, M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton, Doct<sup>r</sup> Alexander Fraser, Vestrymen, M<sup>r</sup> John Jordan Church Warden. The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Jacob Henderson for himself and the neighbouring Clergy hath proposed to this present Vestry, that they will serve this Parish for the present year in the best manner they can; on condition that his Exc<sup>y</sup> the Governour and the rest of the Vestry do agree that the 40 <sup>£</sup> poll for the present year be apply'd towards purchasing Glebe Land and improving the Glebe for the use of the next Incumbent and his Successours, according as the Act of Assembly in that case provides: To which they do agree and promise that it shall be so disposed.

To which M<sup>r</sup> Edmond Benson and M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton dissent.

Memorandum, to desire Dan<sup>l</sup> Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup> to lay his acc<sup>t</sup> before the next Vestry.

Order'd, That the Clerk of this Vestry give publick notice, That on the first Tuesday of the next month, will be expos'd to Sale to the highest Bidder whatever Tobacco of this Vestry is now in the Sheriffs hands. Order'd, That Mary Toby be allow'd for her washing the Surplice and the Table Linen three times amounting to nineteen shillings and six pence, and that an Order be drawn upon Dan<sup>l</sup> Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup> to pay her the same, if there be so much of the Vestry's money in his hands. Order'd That M<sup>r</sup> Piper as Clark of this Vestry be allowed 500l Tobacco for his last year's service, that he also be allowed 50l Tobacco for transcribing the new Act of Assembly against prophaning the Sabbath &c. and 150ls Tobacco more for transcribing the two Tables hanging in the Church (one the Table of Marriages, the other the [p. 85] Table of the Donations of sever<sup>l</sup> Gent. towards the pub-

lick Buildings of this City) amounting in all to 700ls Tobacco, and that an Ord<sup>r</sup> be drawn upon the Sheriff to pay the same.

The Vestry of St Anne's Parish Mary Toby Debt

To washing the Surplice 3 times at 3/6 $\text{p}$	-	-	£0..10..6
To washing the Table Linen Ditto at 3/ $\text{p}$	-	-	0.. 9..0
Total	-	-	£0..19..6

Errors excepted this 19<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1724.

$\text{p}$  Mary Toby.

The Oath of Abjuration.

I A. B. do truly sincerely acknowledge, profess, Testify and declare in my Conscience before God and the world, that our Sovereign Lord King George is Lawfull and Rightfull King of the Realm of Great Britain, and all other Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging. And I do Solemnly and Sincerely declare, that I do believe in my Conscience that the person pretended to be Prince of Wales, during the Life of the late King James, and since his Decease pretending to be and taking upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England, by the name of James the Third, or of Scotland by the name of James the eighth, or the Stile and Title of King of Great Britain hath not any Right or Title whatsoever to the Crown of the Realm of Great Britain or any other the Dominions thereto belonging. And I do renounce refuse, and Abjure any allegiance or obedience to him; and I do swear, that I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to his Majesty King George, and him will defend to the utmost of my Power; against all Traterous Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever, which [p. 86] shall be made against his Person, Crown or Dignity and I will do my utmost Endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty and his Successors, all Treasons and Trayterous Conspiracies which I shall know to be against him or any of them; and I do faithfully promise, to the utmost of my Power, to support, maintain and defend the Succession of the Crown against him the said James, and all other Persons whatsoever; which

succession by an Act, entituled, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, & better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress, and Dutchess Dowager of Hannover; and the Heirs of her Body being Protestants. And all these things I do Plainly and Sincerely acknowledge and swear, according to these Express words by me spoken, and according to the Plain and Common Sense and understanding of the same words, without any Equivocation, mental Evasion or Secret Reservation whatsoever. And I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgement, Abjuration, Renunciation, and Promise, heartily, willingly and truly, upon the True Faith of a Christian. So help me God.

Sept. 6<sup>th</sup> 1726. Tho<sup>s</sup> Worthington, Jn<sup>o</sup> Brice, Vestryman 1759.  
Feb<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1726. W<sup>m</sup> Ghiselin Reg<sup>r</sup> Vestry, W<sup>m</sup> Thornton, Church Warden.

April 3, 1727. John Beale, Vestryman, Jn<sup>o</sup> Hammond, Vestryman, John Wilmott, Reg<sup>r</sup> Vestry, Henry Woodward, Ch. Warden, Rich<sup>d</sup> Mackubin, Ch. Warden, Jn<sup>o</sup> Brice Church Warden, Sep. 2<sup>d</sup> 1758.

James Johnson J<sup>r</sup> Ch. Warden Alex<sup>r</sup> Williamson Rector

Charles Wallace Ch. Warden Chas. Carroll

Sam<sup>l</sup> Jacques, Vestryman Edm. Jenings Vestryman

April 22<sup>d</sup> 1764. John Hesselius Vestryman. May 7, 1728, John Hesselius Ch. Warden. Rich<sup>d</sup> Tootell, Ves., March 23<sup>d</sup> 1753. John Andrew, Vestryman.

[p. 87] Rob<sup>t</sup> Conden 1762. J. Bordley.

J. Hammond, Church warden Chas. Carroll, Church warden

Thos. Worthington, Thos. Baldwin, Church warden

Nath<sup>l</sup> Hammond, jun., James Donaldson,  
Ch. warden, Church warden.

M. Macnemara Vestryman. W<sup>m</sup> Roberts Church warden

April 5<sup>th</sup> 1743.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Dorsey Vestryman. Asbury Sutton, Nicholas Worth-

Tho<sup>s</sup> Jennings, Sam<sup>l</sup> Edgar. ington, Vest. man, Jn<sup>o</sup> Chalmers

Church Warden, Rich. Burdus,

Sam<sup>l</sup> Jacques.

April 23<sup>d</sup> 1753. Rob<sup>t</sup> Swan Church warden. Geo. Johnson  
Cornelius Brookeley Ch. War. Tho. Jennings

Cha<sup>s</sup> Griffith, Rich<sup>d</sup> Mackubin, Jn<sup>o</sup> Thompson Ch. warden  
Simon Duff Vestryman, Richard Tootell Ch. warden  
W<sup>m</sup> Roberts Vestryman Jonas Green Ch. Warden  
Thos Jennings Vestryman Gamaliel Butler Ch. Warden.

April 15<sup>th</sup> 1745. Alex<sup>r</sup> Warfield, Jonas Green Vestryman.  
Vestryman. Rich<sup>d</sup> Maccubbin Vestryman.

John Carpenter, C. Carroll Vestryman, J. Dorsey,  
Geo. Steuart Vestryman, U. Scott Vestryman, 1762  
Jonas Green, Register. Tho<sup>s</sup> Worthington, Ch. Warden.

J. Maccubbin, Vestryman. Benj<sup>n</sup> O<sup>his</sup> Gulhall  
mark

And<sup>w</sup> Lendrum, W<sup>m</sup> Roberts 1755. John Worthington Ves. Man.  
Vestryman. Jn<sup>o</sup> Brice Church Warden.

Gama<sup>ll</sup> Butler. Rob<sup>t</sup> Conden Vestryman April 4, 1763.  
Samuel Howard, Tho<sup>s</sup> Worthington Vestryman, Rob<sup>t</sup> Davidg Ch.  
War., Alex<sup>r</sup> Hamilton Vestryman, John Thompson Ch. Warden,  
John Hall S<sup>r</sup> "of Edw<sup>d</sup>," Sam<sup>l</sup> Jacques Vestryman, Walter Du-  
lany Vestryman 1751, Sam<sup>l</sup> Sonmaien Ch. War., Rich<sup>d</sup> Warfield  
Vestryman, Sam<sup>l</sup> Keene 1762, W<sup>m</sup> Reynolds Vestryman, And<sup>w</sup>  
Lendrum, Rich. Tootell Ch. Warden, Walter Dulany Ch. Warden,  
Brice B. Worthington Ch. Warden, Alex<sup>r</sup> Malcolm, Brice B.  
Worthington Vestrymen.

[p. 88] Rich<sup>d</sup> Dorsey Vestryman, Cha. Griffith, Tho<sup>s</sup> Baldwin  
Vestryman, Thos. Beale Dorsey Church Warden, Rob<sup>t</sup> Swan  
Vestryman, J. Maccubbin Church warden, Dan<sup>l</sup> Wolstenholm  
Church warden.

I A. B. do declare, that I do believe that there is not any  
Transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper or in  
the Elements of Bread or Wine at or after the Consecration there-  
of, by any person whatsoever.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1726. Tho<sup>s</sup> Worthington Vestryman, Tho<sup>s</sup> Jennings  
Vestryman, J. Hammond Church warden, Cor-  
nelius Brookeley Ch. Warden.

Feb. 7<sup>th</sup> 1726. W<sup>m</sup> Ghiselin Reg<sup>r</sup> Vestry, John Hesselius Ch. Warden, Rich<sup>d</sup> Tootell V. Man, April 4, 1763. Jn<sup>o</sup> Thompson Ch. War., J. Maccubbin Vestryman, Nath<sup>l</sup> Hammond j<sup>r</sup> Ch. War.

And<sup>w</sup> Lendrum, John Beale, Jonas Green Ch. Warden, Gama<sup>ll</sup> Butler, Phil. Hammond, W. Roberts 1755, Walter Dulany Ch. War., Samuel Howard, Thos. Baldwin Vestryman, Jn<sup>o</sup> Carpenter, Jn<sup>o</sup> Brice Vestryman 1759, E. Dorsey, James Donaldson, Sam<sup>l</sup> Keene 1762. Rich<sup>d</sup> Mackubin, Robert Davidg, Tho<sup>s</sup> Jennings Vestrymen, Ch. War<sup>d</sup> May 7, 1728 | Edm. Jennings Vestryman. Jonas Green Register, Alex<sup>r</sup> Williamson Rector, Gamaliel Butler Ch. Wd., John Thompson, John Wilmott Reg<sup>r</sup> Vestry, Rob<sup>t</sup> Conden 1762 Church Warden, John Andrews, Geo. Stuart Vestryman, Jonas Green Vestryman, W<sup>m</sup> Reynolds V. Man, Ashbury Sutton Vestryman, Rich<sup>d</sup> Tootell, J. Bordley, Alex<sup>r</sup> Warfield Vestryman, W<sup>m</sup> Reynolds Ch. War., Sam<sup>l</sup> Jacques Vestryman, Tho<sup>s</sup> Baldwin, W<sup>m</sup> Roberts Ch. Warden, Sam<sup>l</sup> Soumain Ch. Warden, Rich<sup>d</sup> Tootell, Ashbury Sutton, Cha<sup>s</sup> Wallace Ch. Warden, Benj.<sup>his</sup> O Gulhall Vest. Man Ap<sup>l</sup> 23, 1753, Rob<sup>t</sup> Swan Ch. War., Tho<sup>s</sup> Worthington, Rich<sup>d</sup> Maccubbin Vestryman, Sam<sup>l</sup> Jacques Vest. Man.

[p. 89] M. Macnemara Vestryman, U. Scott Vestryman 1762, James Johnson j<sup>r</sup> Church Warden April 5<sup>th</sup> 1743, C. Carroll Vestryman, John Hesselius, Rich<sup>d</sup> Dorsey Vestryman April 5<sup>th</sup> 1743, Thomas Worthington, Nicholas Worthington Vestryman, Cha: Griffith, Rich<sup>d</sup> Burdus, John Hall son of Edward, Ch. Warden, Walter Dulany Vestryman, Jn<sup>o</sup> Chalmers, Rich<sup>d</sup> Warfield Vestryman, Sam<sup>l</sup> Edgar, John Worthington Vestryman, Thos. Beale Dorsey, Cha<sup>s</sup> Griffith, Jn<sup>o</sup> Brice Ch. Warden, Brice B. Worthington, Simon Duff, Tho<sup>s</sup> Worthington Vestryman, Rob<sup>t</sup> Swan Vestryman, Geo. Johnson, Rob<sup>t</sup> Conden Vestrymen, J. Maccubbin Church warden, Th. Jennings, Alex<sup>r</sup> Hamilton, Dan<sup>l</sup> Wolstenholme Ch. Warden, W<sup>m</sup> Roberts, Brice B. Worthington Vestryman, Sam<sup>l</sup> Jacques Ch. Warden, Sam<sup>l</sup> Soumaien Ch. Warden, And<sup>w</sup> Lendrum, W<sup>m</sup> Thornton Ch. Warden, Walter



Dulany Ch. War., Hy. Woodward Ch. Warden, Alex<sup>r</sup> Malcolm, Rich<sup>d</sup> Mackubin.

#### Oath of Allegiance

I A. B. do sincerely promise and Swear, that I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King George. So help me God.

#### Oath of Abhorrence

I A. B. do Swear that I do from my heart abhor detest and abjure, as impious and Heretieal that damnable Doctrine and Position, that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be Deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever. And I do declare, that no foreign Prince, Prelate, State or Potentate hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Civil, within the Kingdom of Great Britain, or any the Dominions thereto belonging. So help me God.

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### LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

[Continued from Vol. VI, p. 373.]

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[Liber A., Land Office Records.]

[147] Cecilius Lord Prop<sup>r</sup>. of Mary-Land to all persons to whom these p<sup>e</sup>nts shall come Greeting. Know yee th<sup>t</sup> wee for & in consideraõn th<sup>t</sup> ffrancis Pope<sup>1</sup> & Jn<sup>o</sup>. Courts of th<sup>e</sup> pro: of Mary-Land Plant<sup>es</sup>. haue transported into o<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. pro: in th<sup>e</sup> yeare 1645 to plant & inhabite there. And to th<sup>e</sup> end th<sup>e</sup> sayd ffrancis Pope & Jn<sup>o</sup>. Courts may be enabled to doe vnto us & o<sup>r</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Francis Pope and John Courts, to whom this patent was granted, Aug. 3, 1647, are mentioned in Vol. VI, p. 200, as servants brought into the Province in 1635 by James Neale; the surveyor's certificate for this same tract appears in the same volume at p. 369. The patent is here set out in full to emphasize some of the peculiarities of the records.

heyres acceptable service w<sup>th</sup> o<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. pro: Haue of & w<sup>th</sup> the aduice of o<sup>r</sup> Trusty Thomas Greene Leiu<sup>t</sup>. gräll of o<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. pro: And according to the Tenor of o<sup>r</sup> l<sup>r</sup>es under o<sup>r</sup> hand & seale date att Portsmouth in the Realme of England 8 Aug. 1636 & enrolled by o<sup>r</sup> Secretary of o<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. pro: Gyuen & granted & by these p<sup>nts</sup> doe giue grant & Enfeoffe unto the s<sup>d</sup>. ffrancis Pope & Jn<sup>o</sup>. Courts, All th<sup>t</sup> parcell of Land, lying on the West side of Poplar Hill: bounding on the West w<sup>th</sup> a Line of marke trees drawne south from a spring called Popes Spring, into the second branch of Poplar Hill creek: On the West w<sup>th</sup> a ffresh run called Courts fresh, into a swamp of the s<sup>d</sup>. Creek. On the south w<sup>th</sup> the s<sup>d</sup>. Creek: On the north w<sup>th</sup> a line drawne east from Popes spring into Courts fresh Conteyning & now layd out for Two hund<sup>d</sup>. acres, be it more or lesse. And all woods, quares, mines (Royall mines excepted), waters, fishings, & all other profitts & commodities in or vppon the s<sup>d</sup>. Land. Sauing to vs & o<sup>r</sup> heyres o<sup>r</sup> Royall iurisdiction & signiory as absolute Lords & Prop<sup>rs</sup>. of o<sup>r</sup>. s<sup>d</sup>. pro: To haue and to hold the same vnto them the s<sup>d</sup>. ffrancis Pope & Jn<sup>o</sup>. Courts & their heyres for eu<sup>r</sup>. To be holden of vs, as of o<sup>r</sup> manno<sup>r</sup>. of New-Towne in ffree & common soccage, by ffalty only for all seruices. Yealding & paying therefore yearely att o<sup>r</sup> usuall receipt att St. Maries fowre shillings in money sterl. or two Bushells of good Corne, att the Natiuity of o<sup>r</sup> Lord. Gyuen att St. Inegos ffort this 3<sup>d</sup>. Aug. 1647. Wittnes o<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. Leint gräll

Thomas Greene.

[154] Jn<sup>o</sup>. Waltham demandeth 100 acres of Land due to him for transporting himselfe into the pro: the last yeare 1647.

Warr<sup>t</sup>. to surveyo<sup>r</sup> to lay out 100 acres on the branches of the Herring Creeke betweene Tho: Bussells & Rob<sup>t</sup>. Kedgers & to returne certificate afore Michaelmas.

[156] Ralph Beane<sup>1</sup> demandeth 700 acres of Land, w<sup>ch</sup> tytle he bought of M<sup>r</sup>. Caluert & 500 acres more for transporting 5

<sup>1</sup> See Vol. vi, p. 264.

able men into this province betweene the yeares 1640, & this p<sup>e</sup>nt yeare 1648. Viz Tho: Joanes, Jn<sup>o</sup>. Cole, Edward Shelly, Lancelett Sleepe, & Joseph Durford & likewise 100 acres more for transporting himselfe, & 50 acres for his service dew by condicōns & Indenture. And 150 acres for his Brother Walter Beane<sup>1</sup> who transported himselfe & his Wife into this province sometime between the yeares afores<sup>d</sup>.

Warr<sup>t</sup>. to Suruayor to lay out 1500 acres Land at Peyney Poynt, commonly called Cap<sup>t</sup>. Euclins, or Petr Drapers Plant<sup>n</sup>. & to returne certificate afore Michaelmas next.

[169] Thomas War demandeth 300 acres of Land for transporting himself & his wife & two children into this province this yeare 1648.

Warr<sup>t</sup>. to Surueyor to lay out 300 acres Land, on the North side of St. Clares Creek & to returne certificate afore first Nouembr<sup>r</sup>.

[176] William White demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting himselfe into the pro: in the year 1646 & 100 more for Will<sup>m</sup>. Hungerford,<sup>2</sup> & 100 more for Jo. Ward, for transporting themselves into the pro: the same yeare.

Warr<sup>t</sup>. to Surueyor to lay out 300 acres Land on the Sowth Side of St. Hierom's Creek, commonly knowne by the name of Poplar Neck, about the midle of the Creek & ret. Certificate afore p<sup>o</sup>. Nouembr<sup>r</sup>.

[178] Septembr. 15<sup>th</sup>. Thomas Greene<sup>3</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup>. demandeth 2000 acres of Land for transporting himselfe & 2 able men Seruants Viz Thomas Cooper,<sup>3</sup> Anam Benam,<sup>3</sup> into the pro: 1633 & being the assigne of Mr. Nic: ffairefax, & Mr. Will<sup>m</sup>. Smith who transported themselves into the pro: the same yeare. And 300 acres more for transporting one able Seru<sup>t</sup> more, in the yeare 1634. Viz Thomas Willis & 100 acres more being the Right of his Wife M<sup>rs</sup>. Winifrade Scyborne for transporting

<sup>1</sup>See Vol. vi, p. 269, 270.

<sup>2</sup>See Vol. v, p. 381.

<sup>3</sup>See Vol. v, p. 166, 268.

herselfe into the pro: 1638 & 100 more for the transporting of 2 children in the yeare 1644. Viz Thomas, & Leonard Greene.

Warr<sup>t</sup>. to Suruey<sup>r</sup> to lay out 2000 acres on the North side of St: Hierom's Creek, ret ultimo Decembris.

Phillip Land demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting himselfe into the pro: in the yeare 1647 & 400 more by assigne from Tho: Greene Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Septembr. 19<sup>th</sup>. Nicolas Cawsin demandeth 1000 Acres of Land for transporting himselfe & 2 men Seruants Viz Julian Bernett, & John Taylor into this prouince & for transporting att his owne cost & charge 2 other persons, Viz Arthur La Hay, & Tho: Peteet all in the yeare 1639, & one hund<sup>d</sup>. acres more for bringing into this prouince one able man-Seruant, Viz John Walter, in the yeare 1642.

Warr<sup>t</sup>. to Suruey<sup>r</sup> to lay out 1100 acres of Land, on the Sowth side of St. Hierom's creek, towards the mouth of the creek.

Warr<sup>t</sup>. to Suruey<sup>r</sup> to lay out 500 acres att the ffeash pond neck neare the mouth of St. Hierom's Creek, on the Sowth side thereof.

[207] Noumbr. 18<sup>th</sup>. Came Henry Pountney & demanded 200 Acres of Land for transporting himselfe & one able man serut. (named Tho: Payne) into this Province att his owne cost & charge in the yeare 1644.

Warr<sup>t</sup>. to Suruey<sup>r</sup> to Lay out 200 Acres att the head of the Herring Creek in New Towne hund<sup>d</sup>.

[208] . . . In consideraōn th<sup>t</sup> John Nunne of the prouince of Mary-Land Plant<sup>f</sup>. hath transported himselfe into o<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. prouince, in the yeare 1640 to plant & inhabite there & for th<sup>t</sup> the s<sup>d</sup>. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Nun hath assigned to him 200 acres from Tho: Bushell the Assigne of M<sup>r</sup>. Lewger . . . by these p<sup>ents</sup> doe giue graunt & ēfeoffe, unto the s<sup>d</sup>. John Nunne. All th<sup>t</sup> parcell of Land lying & scituate in Breton Bay. Bounded on the North w<sup>th</sup>

the s<sup>d</sup>. Bay, one the West, w<sup>th</sup> the Land now in the posses<sup>n</sup>. of Will<sup>m</sup>. Assiter on the south w<sup>th</sup> the Land now in the posses<sup>n</sup> of Will<sup>m</sup>. Browne . . . Conteyning & now laid out for 300 Acres more or lesse. Gyuen att St<sup>t</sup>. Inego's ffort this ii<sup>th</sup> day of Octobr. Anō 1647.

. . . I John Nunne in the prouince of Mary-Land Plant<sup>r</sup>. in consideraōn of 400<sup>l</sup>. Tob. & cask allready receiued from John Shirliffe & Henry Spinke Plant<sup>r</sup>. haue bargayned, sold & deliuered . . . unto the s<sup>d</sup>. John Shirliffe & Henry Spinke, all th<sup>t</sup> parcell of Land lying in New-Towne, on the Sowth-side of Bretons Bay, Beginning from the Valley where the howse of the s<sup>d</sup>. John Shirliffe & Henry Spinke now stands, tending Westward alonge the s<sup>d</sup>. Bay, to the furthest bownd of the s<sup>d</sup>. John Nuns Land. (as appeareth by the Pattent of Graunt of the s<sup>d</sup> Land, under the Seale of the prouince unto him the [209] s<sup>d</sup>. John Nunne bearing date att St. Inego's ffort ii<sup>th</sup> day of October 1647) by estimation one hund<sup>d</sup> & fifty Acres. . . . In wittnes whereof the s<sup>d</sup> John Nunne hath hereunto sett his hand this 20<sup>th</sup> day of Octobr. Anō 1648<sup>o</sup>.

. . . In consideraōn th<sup>t</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Bretton<sup>1</sup> gent<sup>n</sup>. hath transported himselfe in person, his wife, & one child & Three able men seruants, into o<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. prouince of Mary-Land in the yeare 1637. And th<sup>t</sup> the s<sup>d</sup>. Will<sup>m</sup> Bretton is the lawfull heyre of Tho: Nabbes who transported himselfe & his wife into o<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. prouince in the yeare afores<sup>d</sup>. to plant & inhabite there . . . doe giue, grant, & enfeoffe unto the Will<sup>m</sup>. Bretton all th<sup>t</sup> neck of Land, lying in Patowmeck Ryuer neare ouer agst Heron Iland & bounding on the Sowth, w<sup>th</sup> the s<sup>d</sup>. Patowmeck Ryuer. On the West w<sup>th</sup> St<sup>t</sup>. Clements Bay. On the East w<sup>th</sup> a great Bay called Brittain Bay; & on the North, w<sup>th</sup> a line drawne crosse the woods from St<sup>t</sup>. Clem<sup>ts</sup>. Bay, unto the head of a little creeke in Brittain Bay, called St<sup>t</sup>. Nicolas Creeke . . . The s<sup>d</sup>. neck conteyning in the whole, seauen hund<sup>d</sup>. & fifty acres. . . To bee holden of vs, & o<sup>r</sup> heyres, as of o<sup>r</sup> Mannor

<sup>1</sup> See Vol. v, p. 369.

of Little Brittain, in free and common soccage, by fealty only, for all services. Gyuen att St. Maries this Tenth day of July, in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Lord 1640.

[220] Walter Pakes<sup>1</sup> demandeth 100 Acres of Land as assigned to him from Geoffrey Olyuer, who transported himselfe into the prouince in the yeare 1646.

Warr<sup>t</sup>. to Surueyo<sup>r</sup> to lay out 100 Acres att the head of Neuells Creeke in Brittain Bay, where Walter Pakes Land now ends.

[224] Decembr 18<sup>th</sup>. Came John Shirtliffe & demanded 100 Acres of Land . . for transporting himselfe into this prouince in the yeare 1646:

Warr<sup>t</sup>. to Surueyo<sup>r</sup> to lay out 100 Acres of Land in the broad-neck att the New-Towne, lying between the broad-Creek & John Medleys Creek.

[225] Decembr. 20<sup>th</sup> 1648. Layd out for Phillip Land gent. A parcell of Land, lying neere the mouth of St. Hierom's Creeke in Chesapeack Bay. Conteyning & now layd out for 500 Acres.

Ordered by the Gour<sup>t</sup> th<sup>t</sup> the s<sup>d</sup>. Phillip Land shall haue Patt<sup>t</sup>. for the s<sup>d</sup> Land, Hauing taken Oath of fealty, to his LP.

[226] St Wil- } Layd out for Will<sup>m</sup>. Edwin a parcell of Land,  
liams Patented } Lying one the West side of St. Georges Ryuer.

An<sup>o</sup>. 1648 } Bownding on the East w<sup>th</sup> a Creeke called  
Coopers Creeke on the West w<sup>th</sup> Packers Creeke: . . . Con-  
teyning & now layd out for 50 Acres.

Ordered by the Gour<sup>t</sup> th<sup>t</sup> the s<sup>d</sup>. Will<sup>m</sup>. Edwin shall haue Patt<sup>t</sup>. for the s<sup>d</sup>. Land hauing taken Oath of fealty to his LP.

[228] Memorandū th<sup>t</sup> I Will<sup>m</sup>. Bretton doe assigne unto Jn<sup>o</sup>. Maunsell 50 acres of Land due to me (being the one of 100 acres) for one able man seru<sup>t</sup>. Viz Edw: Smith

Will<sup>m</sup>. Bretton.

<sup>1</sup> See Vol. vi, p. 372.

Stephen Salmon assigneth ou<sup>r</sup> unto Jn<sup>o</sup>. Maunsell 40 acres of Land dew to him (by Grant from th<sup>e</sup> late Gou<sup>r</sup> Leon: Calu<sup>r</sup>t Esq<sup>r</sup>) for transporting himselfe into th<sup>e</sup> prouince in th<sup>e</sup> yeare 1646. Wittnes my hand

Stephen Salmon.

Vppon th<sup>e</sup> assignm<sup>ts</sup>. aboues<sup>d</sup>. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Maunsell demaundeth 100 acres of Land.

Warr<sup>t</sup>. to Surueyo<sup>r</sup> to lay out 100 Acres for Jn<sup>o</sup>. Maunsell att th<sup>e</sup> head of Brittain<sup>e</sup> Bay, on th<sup>e</sup> West side thereof, neare ou<sup>r</sup> agst Jn<sup>o</sup>. Grimsditch plantaōn.

Stephen Salmon demandeth 50 acres of Land dew to him by Grant from Leon: Calu<sup>r</sup>t Esq<sup>r</sup> as afores<sup>d</sup>.

War<sup>t</sup>. to Surueyo<sup>r</sup> to lay out 50 Acres on th<sup>e</sup> North side of Brittain<sup>e</sup> Bay commonly called Davids Poynt.

[230] I Rob<sup>t</sup>. Sharpe doe assigne all my right & tytle of 100 acres Land, w<sup>ch</sup> is due ffor transporting my selfe into th<sup>e</sup> prouince in th<sup>e</sup> yeare 1646 unto my very good ffreind Cap<sup>t</sup>. Will<sup>m</sup>. Haweley, wittnes my hand

Signed

Wittnes

Rob<sup>t</sup>. Sharpe.

Jn<sup>o</sup>. Hatch.

I Marks Pheype<sup>1</sup> doe, hereby hereby assigne & sett ou<sup>r</sup> all my tytle of Land dew unto mee unto Cap<sup>t</sup>. Will<sup>m</sup>. Haweley. Viz 100 dew to mee by assignm<sup>t</sup> of Th<sup>o</sup>: Pursall for James Lindsey, 100 from Will<sup>m</sup> MacLaughlin. 100 from Owen Seymer. 100 from Will<sup>m</sup>. Macffenine 100 by my owne right & 100 by assignm<sup>t</sup> of th<sup>e</sup> late Gou<sup>r</sup>.

Marks Pheype.

Rob<sup>t</sup>. Clarke demandeth 100 acres Land for transporting himselfe into this prouince in th<sup>e</sup> yeare 1638 & 250 for transporting 3 seru<sup>ts</sup> into this pr<sup>o</sup>: in th<sup>e</sup> yeare 1640 Viz Will<sup>m</sup> Shepherd, Roger Pletso, Mary Shepherd. All w<sup>ch</sup> tytle I Rob<sup>t</sup>. Clarke doe assigne unto Cap<sup>t</sup>. Will<sup>m</sup>. Haweley. Wittnes my hand.

Rob<sup>t</sup>. Clarke.

<sup>1</sup> See Vol, VI, pp. 269, 372.

All the right & tytle of Land due for transporting these 6 persons this pent yeare, I assigne unto Capt Will<sup>m</sup>. Haweley. Wittnes my hand this 8 Jan. 1648.

James Morpew	Phillis Negro	Will <sup>m</sup> . Stone.
Marke Blumfeild	Will <sup>m</sup> . Watts	
Michael Bassat	Nicolas Holmes	

Memorandū th<sup>t</sup> I Cuth: ffenwick Gent<sup>n</sup>. doe assigne ou<sup>r</sup> unto Cap<sup>t</sup> Will<sup>m</sup>. Haweley 2000 acres of Land dew to myselfe & Cap<sup>t</sup>. Tho: Cornewalleys.

	Lt. Nicolas Gwyther	John Mitchell
In the yeare	Rich: ffarmer	George Winches
1640	Edm: Jacus	Morrice ffroman
	Hierom: Coote	
In the yeare	Henry Brooks	John Cole
1641	Will <sup>m</sup> . Durford	

Signed Cuth: ffenwick.

Memorandū th<sup>t</sup> I Jn<sup>o</sup> Shirtliffe doe assigne unto Cap<sup>t</sup> Will<sup>m</sup>. Haweley 200 acres of Land Viz 100 for my selfe & 100 acres by assign<sup>t</sup>. from Edw: Smith by Grant from Gour<sup>r</sup> Calu<sup>rt</sup> for transporting themselues into the pro: in the yeare 1646.

John Shirtliffe.

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Will<sup>m</sup>. Haweley demandeth 4250 dew to him Viz by assign<sup>t</sup> from Mr. ffenwick 2000 ffrom Cap<sup>t</sup>. Stone for transporting 6 men att one time this pent yeare. 1100, ffrom Marks Pheype 500, ffrom Mr. Clarke 350, ffrom Rob<sup>t</sup>. Sharpe 100, & ffrom Jn<sup>o</sup>. Shirtliffe 200.

Ordered by the Gour<sup>r</sup> th<sup>t</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup>. Will<sup>m</sup>. Haweley shall haue the s<sup>d</sup>. quant<sup>y</sup>. of Land as is demanded.

Warr<sup>t</sup>. to Suruey<sup>o</sup>r to lay out 4250 acres on the sowth side of Patuxent Ry<sup>o</sup>r betweene Machewetts Creeke & Sacqueakitts.



[231] January 13<sup>th</sup>. Came Cap<sup>t</sup>. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Price, & demanded 100 Acres of Land for transporting one able man Seruant Viz Rich: Browne into this pro: in the yeare 1637 & 200 acres more for 2 other able men seru<sup>ts</sup>. Viz Tho: Jackson & Will<sup>m</sup>. Hardidge transported by him into this pro: in the yeare 1636 & 100 more for transporting one other man seru<sup>t</sup>. viz Edward Williams in the yeare 1644. And 100 Acres more for transporting himselfe into this Prouince about 11 yeares since.

ffrancis Poesey demandeth 100 Acres of Land for transporting himselfe into this pro: in the yeare 1640 & 100 acres more for transporting one able manseru<sup>t</sup>. the same yeare Viz Joseph Gregory & 100 Acres more by assign<sup>t</sup> from John Knott who transported himselfe into this pro: 1643. And 100 Acres assig<sup>d</sup> from John Villaine, who transported himselfe into this pro: 1646.

War<sup>t</sup>. to Surueyo<sup>r</sup> to lay out 400 Acres in Wicocomoco Ryu<sup>r</sup> on the North side of Mr. Neales Creeke neare unto the mouth thereof.

Thomas Ashbrooke demandeth 200 Akers of Land for transporting himselfe & his wife into this pro: this p<sup>ent</sup> yeare 1648 & 100 acres more assigned from his brother John Ashbrooke, who transported himselfe into this pro: the same yeare.

War<sup>t</sup>. to Surueyo<sup>r</sup> to lay out 300 acres neare adioyning to ffrancis Poesyes Grant in Wicocomoco Ryu<sup>r</sup>.

[232] This Survey is al- } Mr. Rob<sup>t</sup>. Clarke Surueyo<sup>r</sup> ret his  
tered and the Grant is } Survey Viz  
made out according to the } Layd out for Will<sup>m</sup>. Tompson a  
alteracōn appearing fol 261. } parcell of Land Called the Indian  
Quarters lying on the East side of St. Clem<sup>ts</sup>. Bay in Patow-  
meck ryu<sup>r</sup> Bounded on the West w<sup>th</sup> a Creeke of the s<sup>d</sup> Bay  
called Tompsons Creeke by a line drawne Sowth into the woods  
ouer the hills, from a marke Tree att the head of a ffresh, unto  
the length of 120 perchcs, on the Sowth w<sup>th</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> Hills, on  
the North & East w<sup>th</sup> a ffresh run, called St. Andrewes ffreash,  
Sowth unto the s<sup>d</sup> Hills. Conteyning & now layd out for 250  
Acres.

Ordered by the Gou<sup>r</sup> th<sup>t</sup> the s<sup>d</sup>. Will<sup>m</sup>. Tompson shall haue Patt<sup>t</sup>. for the s<sup>d</sup>. Land hauing taken oath of ffealty to his L<sup>p</sup>.

Layd out for Walter Pakes a parcell of Land, lying on the South side of Neuetts Creeke in Brettons Bay. Bounded on the North w<sup>th</sup> the s<sup>d</sup>. Creeke, on the East & Sowth w<sup>th</sup> a ffreash runne calld Styles runne, on the West w<sup>th</sup> a Pathway Called the Vpper path of the New Towne untill itt intersect a paralell drawne Sowth from Randalls marsh. Conteyning & now layd out for one hund<sup>d</sup>. Acres.

[233] Came Edw: Langford, & pass'd all his right & tytle of Land dew to him for transporting himselfe unto this pro: in the yeare 1648 unto M<sup>r</sup>. Phillip Land.

Edw. Langford.

Phillip Land uppon the assignm<sup>t</sup>. aboues<sup>d</sup>. demandeth 100 Acres of Land. Warr<sup>t</sup>. to Suruey<sup>r</sup> to Lay out 100 Acres about the head of the Deepe Creeke ioyning to Gou<sup>r</sup> Calu<sup>r</sup>ts Land commonly knowne by the name of Trinity Manno<sup>r</sup>.

January 24<sup>th</sup>. John Gray demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting himselfe into this pro: in the yeare 1640.

This day John Gray passed all his right & tytle in the fores<sup>d</sup>. Land unto Thomas Petite.

John Gray.

This day came Tho: Petite & demanded 100 Acres of Land dew by the assignm<sup>t</sup>. of Jn<sup>o</sup>. Gray & 100 acres more by assignm<sup>t</sup>. frō Nic: Cawsin & 100 acres for transporting his wife into this pro: in the yeare 1639 & 50 acres for bringing into this pro: one child Viz Catherine Petite in the yeare 1645.

Robert Greene Esq<sup>r</sup>. demandeth 100 Acres of Land dew for transporting himselfe into this prouince in the yeare 1648.

These p<sup>e</sup>nts wittnes th<sup>t</sup> I Margaret Brent Exequuto<sup>r</sup> of Leonard Caluert Esq<sup>r</sup> deceased haue sold unto Henry Pountney & to his heyres & Assignes for eu<sup>r</sup>. All th<sup>t</sup> Tenem<sup>t</sup>. of Land commonly called John Nortons plantaōn in Trinity Creeke, & being

in Trinity Mannor in the County of St Maries, in Mary-Land, in estimaõ & Layd out for Ninty acres of Land Together w<sup>th</sup> all edifices & all rights w<sup>t</sup>soeu<sup>r</sup> thereunto apperteyning ffor the summe of nine hund<sup>d</sup>. & fifty pounds of Tob & cask for weh I haue allready receaued satisfaction. Hee the s<sup>d</sup>. Henry Pountney yeelding & paying yearely Nine bushells of good Merch<sup>ble</sup>. Corne to the Lord, or Owner of the s<sup>d</sup>. Trinity Mannor. on the ffeast day of the Nativity of o<sup>r</sup> Lord, & doeing suite & p<sup>e</sup>forming seruice att euery Cou<sup>r</sup>t holden of the s<sup>d</sup>. Trinity Mannor. And I doe hereby warr<sup>t</sup> the sale of the s<sup>d</sup>. Land & Tenem<sup>ts</sup>. & all other rights belonging thereunto to him the s<sup>d</sup>. Henry Pountney his heyres & Assignes agst any party clayming w<sup>t</sup>sou<sup>e</sup>r. wittnes my hand this 9<sup>o</sup>. ffeb. 1648.

In p<sup>e</sup>nce of Vs

Signed

Cuth: ffenwick

Margaret Brent.

Edmund Smith.

[238] Jan 24 1648

Layd out for John Shirliffe a parcell of Land, lying in the New-Towne Bownded on the East w<sup>th</sup> the Land formerly graunted to Rich: Hills & a Creeke called Piccomoco Creeke, on the sowth w<sup>th</sup> Patomack Ryur. on the West w<sup>th</sup> a Creeke called Broad Creeke on the North w<sup>th</sup> the Land formerly granted to John Nun, now in the posses<sup>n</sup>. of the s<sup>d</sup>. John Shirliffe. Conteyning & now layd out for one hund<sup>d</sup>. acres.

Jan: 24 1648.

Layd out for John Maunsell Plan<sup>r</sup>. a parcell of Land lying on the West side of Bretton Bay. . . Conteyning & now layd out for one hund<sup>d</sup>. Acres.

Ordered th<sup>t</sup> the s<sup>d</sup>. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Maunsell shall haue Patt<sup>t</sup>. for the s<sup>d</sup>. Land.

[239] ffeb 20<sup>th</sup>. I George Manner doe hereby assigne & make ouer unto Mr. Will<sup>m</sup>. Eltonheed all my right & tyle in 150

Akers of Land dew unto mee for transporting myselfe & my sonne Will<sup>m</sup>. Manners into this prouince in the yeare 1646 & 250 more due unto mee by assign<sup>t</sup>. from Jn<sup>o</sup>. Hallowes.

Came Will<sup>m</sup>. Eltonhead Gent<sup>n</sup>. & demandeth 2000 Acres of Land for transporting himselfe unto this prouince this very yeare 1648 & 6 able men. Viz Will<sup>m</sup>. Chappell, Joseph Edlow. Jeoffrey Gaunt, Edward Langton, Nicolas Smith, John Charman w<sup>th</sup> one mayde seru<sup>t</sup>. called Anne Davis & one Boy under 16 yeares of age called Joseph Edlow & one ffreewoman wife to the fores<sup>d</sup>. Edlow & for assign<sup>t</sup> made unto him from George Manners of 400 Akers.

War<sup>t</sup> to Suruey<sup>r</sup> to Lay out 2000 Akers of Land from Machewatts Creeke on the Sowth side of Patuxent Ryu<sup>r</sup> downward to Cedar Poynt.

1<sup>o</sup> decembr 1648. Leivtenant Willm Evans demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himselfe into this Province Anno 1646.

1 december 1648. John Jarbo demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Prouince Anno 1646.

1 decembr 1648. Warr<sup>t</sup> to the Suruey<sup>r</sup> to lay out 100 Acres for Lt W<sup>m</sup> Evans and John Jarbo in Brettons Bay.

[240] Came Anthony Rawlins & demandeth 100 of Land dew to him by assign<sup>t</sup> from Tho: Pasmore as appeares uppon the Record.

war<sup>t</sup> to the Suruey<sup>r</sup> to lay out 100 Acres att the heal of a Creek commonly called Gou<sup>r</sup> Calurts Creeke, on the South Side thereof.

[241] Will<sup>m</sup>. Bretton demandeth 200 Acres of Land for transporting into this prouince Two Mayde seru<sup>ts</sup>. Viz Mary ffeild, the last yeare & Martha Crab this p<sup>ent</sup> yeare 1648.

warr<sup>t</sup>. to Suruey<sup>r</sup> to lay out 100 Acres next adioyning to the Land formerly granted to him, betweene Brittain Bay & St. Clem<sup>ts</sup>. Bay.

25 Sept 1649 March 17<sup>th</sup> 1648 Memorand that wee Thomas Ashbrooke and John Ashbrooke of Newtowne Planters doe hereby assigne and sett over bargaine and sell all our rights title and Interest of 300 Acres of land in Wicocomoco River unto ffrancis Poesy and John Burlane of the Newtowne for and in consideracōn of 180<sup>l</sup> of Tobacco w<sup>ch</sup> true sale wee doe and will avouch against all men. . .

[243] Thomas Greene Esq<sup>r</sup> demandeth 500 Acres of Land in his first wifes right Viz M<sup>rs</sup>. Anne Coxe, by speciall Graunt of his L<sup>ps</sup> unto her, for comming into this prouince in the<sup>e</sup> yeare 1633 & 50 Acres more for a Mayde seru<sup>t</sup> Viz Anne Pyke, brought into this prouince in the<sup>e</sup> yeare 1638 & 150 acres more for a man & a Mayde seruant Viz Henry Adams, & Anne Norrise, brought into the<sup>e</sup> prouince in the<sup>e</sup> yeare 1639 & 50 Acres more for a mayde seru<sup>t</sup>, viz Margaret Nutbrowne, brought in in the yeare 1640 & 50 Acres more for a Mayde seru<sup>t</sup> Viz Alice Phillips brought in in the yeare 1648 & 100 acres more by assign<sup>t</sup> of his Brother Rob<sup>t</sup>. Greene Esq<sup>r</sup>.

war<sup>t</sup>. to Suruey<sup>r</sup> to lay out 900 Acres on the<sup>e</sup> North side of St. Hieroms Creeke.

Layd out for Ralph Beane a parcell of Land lying on the North side of Patowmack Ry<sup>r</sup>. Bounded on the<sup>e</sup> West & Sowth w<sup>th</sup> the s<sup>d</sup>. Ry<sup>r</sup>. on the<sup>e</sup> North w<sup>th</sup> the Herring Creeke & a Line drawne East from a Marsh in the<sup>e</sup> herring Creeke called the fence Marsh into St. Georges Creeke, on the<sup>e</sup> East w<sup>th</sup> the s<sup>d</sup>. Creeke & the<sup>e</sup> Land of John Prichyard. Conteyning & now layd out for fifteen hund<sup>d</sup>. Acres.

Ordered by the<sup>e</sup> Gour<sup>t</sup> th<sup>t</sup> hee shall haue Patt<sup>t</sup>. for the<sup>e</sup>. s<sup>d</sup>. Land hauing taken oath of ffealty to his L<sup>p</sup>.

Jan: 24<sup>o</sup>. 1648

Layd out for Stephen Salmon plant<sup>r</sup>. a parcell of Land, Lying on the<sup>e</sup> West side of Bretton Bay. Bounding on the<sup>e</sup> East w<sup>th</sup> a fresh run called St. Stephen's Spring. On the North w<sup>th</sup> a Line drawne West, from the<sup>e</sup> head of the<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. Spring unto

the Land formerly graunted unto Will<sup>m</sup>. Brough: now in the occupaõn of the s<sup>d</sup>. Stephen Salmon. On the West w<sup>th</sup> the s<sup>d</sup>. Land. On the Sowth w<sup>th</sup> Brettons Bay. Conteyning & now [244] layd out for fifty acres more or less.

Jan: 26<sup>o</sup>. 1648.

Layd out for John Wheateley a parcell of Land, lying on the East side of Packers Creeke, on the West side of St. Georg's Ryuer. . . Conteyning & now layd out for fifty Acres. . . .

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### THE BRENGLE HOME GUARD.

(From the MSS. of the late Gen. John A. Steiner, its Secretary.)

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The Home Guard of Frederick was organized previous to the time when the Legislature held its session in Frederick during the month of April, 1861. Its members met almost every night, and held parades under arms every afternoon about 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. The object of the formation of the Guard was to protect the property of the citizens of Frederick, and to prevent the secession of the State of Maryland from the Union, or rather to aid the United States in keeping Maryland in the Union. The membership numbered over four hundred men—old and young,—some of the members bearing arms were over seventy years of age. Generally we had on parade about three hundred members bearing muskets.

The Guard was commanded by Capt. Alfred F. Brengle, now deceased, who was arrested by the Rebel soldiery, when in Maryland, taken to Richmond, Va., and confined in Libby Prison for some considerable time. The position which Captain Brengle held some years before his arrest was considered as of such significance as to warrant such arrest and confinement in the military prison in Richmond.—I had the honor

of being secretary of the Home Guard, and the facts herein stated came within my personal knowledge.

I well remember the good service done by the Guards, whilst the Legislature was in session. Always on guard duty at night, we frequently arrested on the streets of Frederick members of the Legislature who were out at unusual hours, the Guards believing that the Rebel members of that body were engaged in some efforts to force through an Ordinance of Secession, or "the Public Safety Bill" as it was termed. The organization was bound together by a solemn obligation to prevent anything being passed by the Legislature of a treasonable character, and every member was required to sign the obligation or pledge. We were always on the alert, and kept our eyes on the movements of the members, even during the recess of the sessions. This was to them an annoyance as they termed it, but which had, I believe, a most happy effect. We taught them that the loyal people of Frederick were making no child's play of the question and that any attempt on their part to carry Maryland out of the Union would be met promptly and fearlessly, and if necessary even by the destruction of the disloyal members of that remarkable body. No loyal person had the slightest doubt but that the parades and formidable appearance of the Home Guards had produced the desired effect, and that they measurably prevented the passage of any bill of a treasonable character by that Legislature.

This military organization was paid for its guard-duty from the private purses of the citizens of Frederick,—a committee collecting during each week from the citizens, and those doing guard-duty at night being paid every Saturday night.

On the evening, when the Maryland Senate had the Safety Bill before them, the Home Guard assembled in a large room in the old Court House. The excitement was of such a painful character that, it was with the utmost difficulty prudent counsels from old and cool heads prevailed. Under the apprehension that the Bill would get its final passage in the Senate, the Loyal Home Guard were anxious to proceed to the Senate Chamber

with their arms and to force the Senators from the chamber, even if necessary out of the third story windows into the streets. Cooler counsels prevailed, the arm of violence was stayed, when the Senators, getting news of the extraordinary excitement, gave pledges that the Bill would not be passed. The understanding was had, however, that if there was danger of any such favorable action, we were to meet, on the tap of the Court House bell, at the building where the Legislature was in session, with our muskets loaded and bayonets fixed, ready for desperate service. Fortunately, however, the Senate took the alarm, and this service was not required of us.

These incidents occurred during the month of April, 1861, when the Rebel troops were occupying Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights. It was generally believed then, that the firm and decided action of the Frederick City Home Guards held the Legislature of Maryland in check, so that no positive disloyal legislation was had. In retaliation the Rebels of Frederick applied the incendiary torch to the old Court House, and burned the same to the ground, doing this so that the Guard would be deprived of their regular rendezvous,—an act exacting from the citizens of Frederick City and County an expenditure of from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars in the erection of a new Court House.

#### LIST OF MEMBERS.

A. F. Brengle,  
Grafton W. Elliott,  
E. A. Cramer,  
Wm. H. Hooper,  
John H. Abbott,  
L. M. Engelbrecht,  
James Hooper,  
R. G. McPherson,  
Emanuel Mantz,  
Wm. H. Grove,  
William Mantz,  
Charles F. Fleming,  
Jacob Hergesheimer,

J. Dennis Murphy,  
John C. Hardt,  
Dennis Scholl,  
Mahlon Rhoderick,  
Saml. B. Ebbert,  
Robert Brown,  
Hiram M. Nusz,  
Wm. S. Bennett,  
Wm. H. Derr,  
Frederick Schley,  
Washington Marmon,  
Charles Reitmier,  
James Cooper,

Lewis H. Dill,  
George A. Cole,  
Edwd. J. Winebrenner,  
John A. Getzendanner,  
Henry Rheem,  
James Hergesheimer,  
Tobias Haller,  
Isaac P. Suman,  
Isaac Titlow,  
Henry Houck,  
David Kanega,  
George J. Houck,  
Rufus H. Wilcoxon.



James M. Arnold,	Martin Hetz,	Geo. P. Lewis,
G. Thomas Castle,	Richard Potts,	Jonathan Esworthy,
George A. Roelky,	Wm. H. Brish,	Nichs. T. Haller,
Bruce Thomas,	Chas. W. Johnson,	Wm. D. Reese,
John McPherson,	Chas. W. Miller,	Geo. W. L. Bartgis,
John Montgomery,	J. H. Lewis,	Isachar Himbury,
Henry L. Ziegler,	Christian Getzendanner,	Joseph Groff,
Thomas Castle,	John R. Young,	James Conner,
A. J. Wilcoxon,	William Dean,	Adam Gault,
John Houck,	Wm. T. Duvall,	Hiram Keefer,
Frederick Esterday,	John Goldsborough,	James Stevens,
Wm. N. Albough,	Thos. M. Holbrunner,	John Gomber,
John T. Moore,	John Jacob Shawbaker,	James Brunner,
John Ramsburg,	David T. Bennett,	George W. Lease,
Hiram Schissler,	P. J. Hawman,	E. Hartman,
Hiram M. Keefer,	David W. Brooks,	Isaiah Devilbiss,
John H. Riehl,	Jeremiah C. Grove,	Lawrence W. Bentz,
Silas Browning,	Wm. G. Moran,	Samuel Leidy,
James Hopwood,	John T. Martin,	Augustus F. Birely,
James Phebus,	David Faubel,	Joseph M. Ebberts,
Jacob D. Hemmell,	John Geo. Sinn,	George Hoskins,
David H. Lease,	Lewis F. Wachter,	Ezra Greentree,
John Stimmell,	Fairfax Schley,	Henry K. Hilton,
Chas. H. Keefer,	P. H. Sinn,	George Salmon,
Henry Goldenberg,	Thos. E. Getzendanner,	John C. Turner,
Daniel Miller of A.	Louis Markell,	Thos. H. Schaeffer, DDS.
Ormond F. Butler,	Charles Cole,	James B. Yeakle,
Philip Morningstar,	John T. Schley,	Isaac T. Crum,
M. Eugene Getzendanner,	Wm. H. Hooper (mason)	E. T. Dixon,
Jacob Baer, M. D.	Lewis Medtart,	Lewis Fisher,
D. J. Markey,	David Boyd, Sr.,	George Hafer,
Wm. W. McLane,	Joseph P. Ryan,	John W. Phebus,
Samuel P. Ashton,	Danl. Getzendanner,	Henry Smith,
Albert W. Keefer,	George N. Rine,	Chas. Titlow,
George B. Shope,	John Strauffer,	David R. Boogher,
Samuel Hargate,	Michael Ebberts,	Edward Tucker,
John W. Dyer,	Jacob C. Woodward,	John T. Webster,
Jacob Riehl,	Henry Baer,	H. F. Steiner,
Jerningham Boone, M. D.	John McKechney,	Luther C. Derr,
J. Edward Sifford,	Wm. Lambert,	Jacob H. Ziegler,
J. H. James,	John Faubel,	John Frailey,
C. C. Crum,	Chas. J. Lewis,	Frederick D. Miller,
Simon Hartman,	George Wachter,	John Mulhorn,
J. D. Richardson,	Wm. R. Beatty,	Bayless C. Boogher,
Horatio W. Bentz,	M. Luther Duvall,	Adolphus Fox,
M. Augustus Hopwood,	A. Woodward,	Wm. G. Shipley,
William James,	John H. Young,	Lewis Heiser,
B. H. Schley,	M. H. Haller,	Thomas J. Halley,

John McF. Lyeth,	Theodore P. Lowe,	Edward Fader,
Benj. F. Phebus,	Rufus A. McLane,	Parker G. Blessing,
Elias Ramsburg,	Milton W. W. Shope,	Lewis Crum,
Frederick A. Stoner,	Lewis Mehrling,	David Frazier,
Wesley Baltzell,	Jos. G. Miller,	Henry Conrad,
Ernest A. C. Fox,	John V. Hane,	Ezra Ely,
M. Bromett,	George H. Rickerds,	Lewis H. Main,
Jacob Deter,	John A. Steiner,	H. W. Ruprecht, Jr.,
John Sifford,	Franklin Brendle,	Geo. R. Kephart,
Wm. B. Tabler,	Henry Snyder,	Oscar L. W. Patterson,
John Ott,	John E. Gittinger,	G. Bantz,
John Duvall,	Danl. Getzendanner, Jr.,	Wm. C. Smallwood,
Abraham Kemp,	John P. L. Storm,	Alexius E. Smith,
Josiah Harrison,	George F. Derr,	Henry Folk,
George W. Hayes,	Charles W. Hanna,	R. Hergesheimer,
Jacob Engelbrecht,	Jacob Kehler,	Harvey E. Jones,
Joseph Burck,	B. Dixon,	Samuel Shook,
John Hanshew,	Henry F. Ruprecht,	George Kauntner,
Francis M. Getzendanner,	Daniel Tucker,	H. M. Nixdorff,
Samuel Hafer,	Adam Freshour,	Henry Kehler,
Lewis Stein,	Francis L. Brown,	R. W. Cooms,
J. W. Starr,	Henry Kaufman,	Jacob Keefer,
Joshua Rhoads,	Lewis H. Bennett,	Frank Schley,
Wm. H. H. Adams,	John E. Fleming,	J. F. L. Berterman,
Zephaniah Harrison,	John W. Metz,	Wm. H. Carr,
Wm. Johnson,	Caspar Brust,	James H. Dean,
Peter S. Fout,	Lewis L. Seaman,	Noble H. Creager,
Geo. Washington Lafayette Norris,	Daniel Shaffer,	Robert Porter,
D. R. Coblentz,	W. H. R. Deen,	Wm. Ashmier,
Hezekiah Kidwell,	Horatio Waters,	Lawrence J. Brengle,
Edward Young,	John Seaman,	Geo. E. Creager,
William Chambers,	M. McGinness,	Luther Frazier,
George Hoffman,	W. H. Shipley,	Peter Ross,
George [W. F.] Vernon,	Charles E. Mealey,	Leonard Notnagle,
Francis T. Hopwood,	Jno. W. Dertzbaugh,	Jno. J. Woodward,
Saml. V. Doll,	Erasmus Tall,	George A. Dean,
W. Raymond Sanderson,	David F. Smith,	Joseph Harker,
Michael Engelbrecht,	Francis T. Buckley,	Charles E. Lease,
Joshua Dill,	John Walter,	Michael Foalkman,
Albert Winton,	John Richardson,	Henry Frazier,
	John Staley,	Chas. G. Myers.
	Charles Atkins,	

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## NEALE FAMILY OF CHARLES COUNTY.

BY CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

A pedigree published in the *Visitations of Bedfordshire* (Harl. Soc., xix, 43, 125, 185.) begins with

1. JOHN NEALE <sup>1</sup> of the County of Stafford, father of
  2. THOMAS NEALE <sup>2</sup> of Ellesborough, in the county of Bucks. He married Emlyn daughter of — Cheshire of Willington, in Shropshire, and had issue:—
    - i. RICHARD NEALE <sup>3</sup> of Deane Co., Bedford; mar. Alice dau. and h. of Thos. Moore of Burton, in the County of Bucks.
    3. ii. THOMAS NEALE of Yelden, Co. Bedford, second son.
  3. THOMAS NEALE <sup>3</sup> of Yelden, Co. Bedford, second son of Thomas Neale of Ellesborough, married Goditha daughter of Richard Throckmorton Esq. of Higham Park, Co. Northampton, whose pedigree is given in the *William and Mary Quarterly* (Vol. iii, p. 46), and had issue:—
    4. i. JOHN NEALE, <sup>4</sup> son and heir, of Yelden, Co. Bedford, and Wollaston, Co. Northants.
    - ii. RAPHAEL NEALE.
    - iii. JANE NEALE, mar. Henry St. John of Keyso, Co. Bedford.
    - iv. MARGARET NEALE, mar. Nicholas Franklin of Thurslie, Co. Bedford.
    - v. ALICE NEALE, mar. Robert FitzJeffrey of Mylton, Co. Bedford.
  4. JOHN NEALE <sup>4</sup> of Yelden, Co. Bedford and of Wollaston, Co. Northampton, eldest son of Thomas Neale, was twice married. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Marlyon Ryve of Lysse, Co. Southampton. His second wife was Grace daughter of John Butler of Cotkenles (or Coytkenles), Co. Pembroke. By his first wife Jane, John Neale had issue:—
    - i. GEORGE NEALE <sup>5</sup> son and heir.
    - ii. KATHERINE NEALE.
- John Neale had issue by his second wife Grace as follows:—
- i. JOHN NEALE <sup>5</sup> of Wollaston, Co. Northampton; mar. 1<sup>o</sup> Elizabeth dau. of George FitzGeoffrey, 2<sup>o</sup> Elizabeth dau. of Richard Conquest; had issue by both marriages.

- ii. HENRY NEALE of Houghton, Co. Northampton, 1618; mar. Elizabeth dau. of Edward Lacon of Willey, in Shropshire.
- 5. iii. RAPHAEL NEALE of Drury Lane, London.
  - iv. ELIZABETH NEALE.
  - v. THOMAS NEALE.
  - vi. EDMUND NEALE.
  - vii. HENRY NEALE.
  - viii. JANE NEALE.
  - ix. GRACE NEALE.
  - x. ELLEN NEALE mar. Stephen Dryden, of Bulwike, Co. Northampton, brother to Erasmus Dryden.
  - xi. FRANCES NEALE mar. Robert Freeman of Whitton and Houghton, Co. Huntingdon.
  - xii. MARGARET NEALE, mar. . . . Cromer.
- 5. RAPHAEL NEALE<sup>5</sup> "of Drury Lane in London" married, according to the Visitation pedigree, "Jane widow of — Forman Docter of physsick" and the *Genealogist* (New Series, vol. vii, p. 31) has the entry: "9 July 1612, married with License, Raphael Neale and Jane Forman." In another reference to this Raphael Neale, he is styled "of Wollaston." "13 April 17 James I. (1618), William Rowe Gent. enters recognizance to appear and answer for his part in an affray recently fought with drawn swords between him and a certain Raphell Neale of Wolleston, Co. Northampton, gentleman" (*Middlesex Records* II, 145). Raphael Neale and Jane his wife had a son:—
- 6. i. JAMES NEALE<sup>6</sup>; b. 1615; d. 1684.
- 6. JAMES NEALE,<sup>6</sup> son of Raphael and Jane Neale, was, according to the Visitation pedigree, "3 yere old 1618," and was therefore born in 1615. He came to Maryland about 1636 or 1637. 19 June 1641, James Neale, Gent., demands 1000 acres of land due him for transporting himself and five servants into the Province "since the year 1635" (Land Office, Lib. ABH, fol. 95; *Md. Hist. Mag.*, vi, 200), and he appears upon record as living in Maryland in 1638 (*Md. Archives*, iii, 78), so that he must have arrived in the Province between 1635 and 1638. In accordance with his entry of rights, mentioned above, he received a warrant for 1000 acres which he assigned to Thomas Hebden. But he had received a special warrant from Lord Baltimore, dated at London 25 July 1641, and by the terms of this warrant he received a patent, dated 31 October 1642, for a manor of 2000 acres "to be called Wolleston Mannor, with Court Leet and Court Baron" etc. (*Md. Hist. Mag.* vi, 201-202). This manor, situated in what was later Charles

County, was long the principal residence of the Neale Family. The fact that James Neale called his Maryland manor "Wollaston," is a strong indication of his descent from the Northamptonshire family, and it may be pretty safely assumed that he was the son of Raphael Neale of Drury Lane, London, and of Wollaston, Co. Northampton, mentioned in the Visitation pedigree. In 1684, James Neale leaves by will "to the poor of St. Giles' Parish, near London, £5—to be sent to Mr. Henry Varrin." This undoubtedly refers to the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, then and for some time thereafter on the outskirts of London, and it was evidently James Neale's former residence. Drury Lane passes directly through this parish, and it can thus be shown that both Raphael Neale and James Neale were residents of the same London parish. Taken in connection with other points, this bit of evidence would seem to leave little doubt of the identity of James Neale of Maryland with James Neale "3 yere old 1618," the son of Raphael Neale of Drury Lane, London, and Wollaston, Co. Northampton. It should be noted that James Neale of Maryland had a grandson Raphael Neale, and that the name occurs in later generations. In 1642, James Neale was sent to Boston with two pinnaces, commissioned by Gov. Calvert to buy mares and sheep. He arrived in Boston September 1st, but failed in his object, having his money in drafts on Lord Baltimore, not then negotiable on account of the war in England. One of the pinnaces was so rotten and worm-eaten that it had to be abandoned (Neill's *Terra Mariae*, pp. 73-74). James Neale was commissioned, 15 April 1643, a member of the Council of Maryland (*Md. Archives*, iii, 131). In January 1643/4, he was indicted for aiding in the escape of Richard Ingle and his ship, the *Reformation* (*Md. Archives*, iv, 232) and, 11 February following, he was suspended from the Council for not filing an answer to the indictment (*ibid.* 250). He filed his answer, however, four days later (15 February), and the suspension was vacated and all proceedings against him stopped on the 12th of March (*Md. Archives*, iv, 252, 258). 18 November 1643, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury for the Province of Maryland (*Md. Archives*, iii, 140) and 18 September 1644, he was again commissioned Councillor

(ibid. 159). Between this last date and the year 1647 he returned to Europe, leaving his father-in-law Benjamin Gill, as his attorney and representative (*Md. Archives*, iv, 332, 365, 500). During his absence from the Province he resided in Spain and Portugal, where he was engaged in commerce, and was also employed in various affairs by the King and the Duke of York (*Md. Archives*, ii, 90). In 1660 he was the agent of Lord Baltimore at Amsterdam to protest against the settlement of the Dutch upon the Delaware (*Md. Archives*, v, 414-415). 9 January 1659/60, Lord Baltimore issued a special order, reciting that whereas Capt. James Neale, formerly an inhabitant of Maryland, has been absent from the province for some years, and now desires to return with his family, there to reside and inhabit, he is to have full liberty so to do, as also to possess such lands as he has a right to, and to enter and trade freely in any port in Maryland (*Md. Archives*, iii, 386). He returned to Maryland in 1660 and, 20 July of the same year, was appointed commander in chief of an expedition to expel the Dutch from Delaware Bay, but the expedition was not considered advisable by the Council, and was therefore deferred until further orders from Lord Baltimore (*Md. Archives*, iii, 427-428). James Neale qualified as a member of Council 12 October 1661 (*Md. Archives*, iii, 434), and sat during the ensuing year, the last Council meeting he attended being 9 April 1662 (ibid. 448). He is not included in the writ issued 20 July 1663 (*Md. Archives*, i, 460). He represented Charles county in the Assembly 1665-1666 (*Md. Archives*, ii, 8, 10). In 1683, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for laying out towns and ports in Charles County (*Md. Archives*, vii, 611). In 1666, he petitioned for and obtained the naturalization of his children Henrietta Maria, James, Dorothy, and Anthony Neale, born of Anne his wife during the time of his abode in foreign parts (*Md. Archives*, ii, 90). His wife Anne was the daughter of Benjamin Gill of Charles County. Capt. James Neale of Charles County died in 1684, leaving a will dated 27 November 1683, proved 29 March 1684 (Annapolis, Lib. 4, fol. 40). In it he leaves "to my sons James and Anthony Neale," all those tracts of land, negroes &c. which I have formerly given them. To my grandson Raphael Neale, all that 100 acres of land I bought of Arthur Turner in Charles County. To my

grand-children Roger, James, and Dorothy Brooke, personal estate, and I appoint my son-in-law William Boarman to oversee it. To my grand-daughter Jane Boarman, personal estate, and I appoint her father William Boarman to oversee it. To my grandson James Lloyd, 5000 lb. tobacco. To Mr. Michael Foster, Mr. Massey, and Mr. Hobart, 3000 lb. Tobacco. To the poor of St. Giles' Parish, near London, £5. to be sent to Mr. Henry Varrin. To my daughter Henrietta Maria Lloyd, personal estate, &c."

The will of Anne Neale of Charles County, widow of James, is dated 28 June 1697, and was proved 3 June 1698 (Charles Co., Lib. A. no. 2, fol. 175). Bequests to grandson Henry Neale; grand-daughter Mary Neale; grand-daughter Elizabeth Neale; sons Anthony and James Neale; my grand-children, the children of Mr. William Boarman. Capt. James Neale and Anne (Gill) his wife had issue:—

- i. HENRIETTA MARIA NEALE,<sup>7</sup> b. 27 March, 1647; d. 21 May, 1697 (epitaph at Wye); mar. 1<sup>o</sup> Richard Bennett, Jr. (d. 1667), son of Gov. Richard Bennett of Va., 2<sup>o</sup> Col. Philemon Lloyd (d. 1685); see *Magazine*, i, 73-75.
  7. ii. JAMES NEALE of Wollaston Manor, Charles Co.—d. 1727.
  - iii. DOROTHY NEALE, mar. Roger Brooke (b. 20 Sept., 1637; d. 8 April, 1700) of Calvert Co.
  8. iv. ANTHONY NEALE, of Charles Co., b. 1659; d. 1723.
  - v. JANE NEALE, mar. William Boarman (b. 1654; d. 1720) of Charles Co.
7. JAMES NEALE <sup>7</sup> of Wollaston Manor, Charles County, was the eldest son of Captain James Neale and Anne (Gill) his wife. He was born during the sojourn of his parents in Europe—perhaps about 1650—and was naturalized by his father in 1666 (Md. Archives, ii, 90). James Neale was twice married. His first wife to whom he was married in 1681, was Elizabeth daughter of Col. William Calvert, Secretary of Maryland and grand-daughter of Gov. Leonard Calvert. 20 December 1681, is the date of the marriage settlement of James Neale, son of James Neale and Ann his wife (daughter and heir of Benjamin Gill deceased), and Elizabeth daughter of Hon. William Calvert and Elizabeth his wife (Prov. Court, Lib. P. L., fol. 884). In 1687, James Neale married his second wife, Elizabeth daughter of Capt. John Lord, of Westmoreland Co., Va. 28 November 1687, John Lord of Washington Parish, Westmoreland Co., Va., conveys land to James Neale of Wollaston, Charles

Co., Md., in consideration of a marriage to be shortly celebrated between the said James Neale and Elizabeth daughter of the said John Lord (Westmoreland Co., Va., Records). 27 May 1696, James Neale of Charles Co. Md., Gent., conveys to John Minor of Westmoreland Co., Va.:—772 acres of land in the last named County, part of 1544 acres patented, 17 April 1667, to Capt. John Lord and William Horton, and which the said John Lord gave to the said James Neale in marriage with his daughter (Westmoreland Co., Va., Records). In 1702, James Neale conveyed to Mary his daughter by his first wife all the land received with Elizabeth Calvert as her marriage portion, showing that Mary was her mother's only child. 10 April 1702, James Neale of Charles Co., Gent., and Elizabeth his wife, convey to Charles Egerton of St. Mary's Co., Gent., who hath lately married Mary daughter of the said James Neale:—600 acres, part of a tract of 3000 acres, formerly in Charles, but now in Prince George's County, patented to William Calvert Esq. and the aforesaid 600 acres thereof given in marriage with his daughter Elizabeth, to the said James Neale (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. A, 449).

The will of James Neale Senior of Wollaston Manor, Charles County, is dated 1 April 1725, and was proved 11 October 1727 (Annapolis, Lib. 19, fol. 246). It mentions testator's eldest son James Neale; second son Henry Neale; son Benjamin Neale; son William Neale (minor); wife Elizabeth Neale; daughter Mary Deacon, formerly Van Swearingen; daughter Mary Tawney; daughter Ann now wife of Edward Cole; daughter Margaret Neale; daughter Mildred Neale; wife Elizabeth, and sons Benjamin and William executors; daughter Elizabeth Neale (apparently deceased). Mrs. Elizabeth Neale died in 1734, surviving her husband some seven years. The will of Elizabeth Neale of Charles Co., widow, dated 7 January 1733, and proved 22 April 1734, is recorded in Charles Co. (Lib. AC no. 4, fol. 11). She mentions her son William and daughter Mildred Neale, who are constituted executors, with Mr. Edward Cole of St. Mary's Co., Gent., trustee; son Henry Neale; daughter Ann Cole; son Benjamin Neale; daughter Mary Tawney; daughter Margaret Egglin. Mrs. Neale was born in 1667. In a deposition made in 1733, "Madame Elizabeth Neale, widow of James Neale" gives



her age as 66 years (Charles Co., Lib. 37, fol. 335). James Neale of Wollaston Manor and Elizabeth (Calvert) his first wife had issue:—

- i. MARY NEALE, mar. 1<sup>o</sup> 1702, Charles Egerton, 2<sup>o</sup> Jeremiah Adderton (d. 1713), 3<sup>o</sup> Joseph Van Swearingen, 4<sup>o</sup> William Deacon.

By his second wife Elizabeth (Lord), James Neale of Wollaston had issue:—

9. i. JAMES NEALE<sup>s</sup> of Wollaston, d. 1730.
  10. ii. HENRY NEALE, b. 1691; d. 1742.
  11. iii. BENJAMIN NEALE, b. 1702; d. 1745.
  12. iv. WILLIAM NEALE,—d. 1766.
    - v. ANN NEALE, mar. 1715 Edward Cole, Jr. (d. 1761) of St. Mary's Co.; she d. 1768.
    - vi. MARY NEALE mar. . . . . Taney.
    - vii. MARGARET NEALE, mar. . . . . Egglin (? Edelin?).
    - viii. MILDRED NEALE.
    - ix. ELIZABETH NEALE.
8. ANTHONY NEALE<sup>r</sup> of Charles County, son of Capt. James Neale and Anne (Gill) his wife, was born in 1659, the year before his parents returned to Maryland. His age is given in depositions as 20 years in 1679 (Charles Co., Lib. 7, fol. 205); 53 years in 1712 (Lib. P. C., fol. 854); and 55 in 1714 (Lib. P. L., fol. 98). 7 March 1686/7, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Charles County Militia (*Md. Archives*, v, 539). Anthony Neale was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth daughter of William Roswell. 10 October 1681, articles of agreement were signed between James Neale of Charles Co., Gent., and William Roswell of said Co., Gent., in contemplation of a marriage between Anthony Neale, son of the said James, and Elizabeth Roswell daughter of the said William (Charles Co., Lib. 8, fol. 132). The second wife of Anthony Neale was Elizabeth daughter of Col. William Digges. Her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Digges, widow of Col. William Digges, in her will dated 13 September 1708, and proved 17 June 1710, mentions "my daughter Elizabeth Neale," and appoints "my sons Charles Digges and Anthony Neale" her executors (Annapolis, Lib. 13, fol. 96). Also Edward Digges, son of Col. William, whose will, dated 10 April 1714, was proved five days later, mentions in it his nephews Henry and Edward Neale, his niece Mary Neale, and his brother Anthony Neale (*ibid.* fol. 673). 13 November 1716, Anthony Neale of Charles Co. and his son Raphael Neale

convey to James Neale son of said Anthony and brother of said Raphael, a tract of 400 acres called Neale's Gift (Charles Co., Lib. 28, fol. 34).

The will of this James, styling himself "James Neale Jr. of Charles County," is dated 28 February 1718/9, and was proved 30 March 1719 (Charles Co., Lib. A. B. no. 3, fol. 138). He mentions only his two brothers Roswell and Raphael Neale, the latter being appointed executor. The will of his father Anthony Neale is dated 12 November 1722, and was proved 12 July 1723 (*ibid.* fol. 166). It mentions testator's son Raphael Neale; son Henry Neale (minor) intending to be a priest; my four younger children, viz: Edward, Charles, Bennett, and Mary; and my son Roswell Neale.

Anthony Neale and Elizabeth (Roswell) his first wife had issue:—

13. i. RAPHAEL NEALE,<sup>8</sup> b. 1683; d. 1743.
14. ii. ROSWELL NEALE, b. 1685; d. 1751.
- iii. ANTHONY NEALE, mentioned in will of Wm. Roswell, 1694-5;  
        d. young.
- iv. THOMAS NEALE, mentioned in will of Wm. Roswell, 1694-5;  
        d. young.
- v. JAMES NEALE, d. unmarried 1719.

By his second wife, Elizabeth Digges, Anthony Neale had issue:—

15. i. EDWARD NEALE, b. 1704; d. 28 Dec., 1760.
16. ii. CHARLES NEALE, b. 1705.
17. iii. HENRY NEALE, d. 1767.
- iv. REV. BENNETT NEALE, a priest, b. 3 Aug. 1709; d. 20 March, 1787.
- v. MARY NEALE.

9. JAMES NEALE,<sup>8</sup> of Wollaston Manor, son of James Neale and Elizabeth (Lord) his wife, was born about 1689, since his parents were married in 1687, and his next younger brother, Henry, was born in 1691. He was twice married, but the name of his first wife does not appear. His second wife was Jane daughter of William Boarman, and they were married not long after 1720. In the latter year, William Boarman made his will (Annapolis, Lib. 16, fol. 67) in which he mentions his daughter Jane Boarman, so that she was not married at that time. The will of Mary, widow of William Boarman, dated 20 February 1732/3, proved 29 November 1733 (Annapolis, Lib. 20, fol. 842) mentions "my daughter Jane Neale." The will of James

Neale dated 7 January, proved 8 March, 1730/1 (Charles Co., Lib. AB no. 3, fol. 241) leaves Wollaston Manor to his son James, who is under age; there are bequests to testator's wife Jane and his daughters Jane and Mary Ann; to his daughter Elizabeth he leaves "my land in St. Mary's County which I had with my former wife her mother"; all testator's daughters are under 16.

By his first wife James Neale had:—

- i. ELIZABETH NEALE.<sup>9</sup>

By his second wife Jane (Boarman), he had:—

- i. JAMES NEALE<sup>9</sup> of Wollaston, a minor in 1730.
- ii. JANE NEALE.
- iii. MARY ANN NEALE.

10. HENRY NEALE,<sup>8</sup> second son of James and Elizabeth (Lord) Neale, was born in 1691. In a deposition made in 1737, "Mr. Henry Neale of Charles County" gives his age as 46 years (Charles Co., Lib. 38, fol. 427). He married Mary daughter of John Gardiner of St. Mary's County, and she married secondly John Lancaster who died in 1760. In her father's will (1717) she is referred to as "my daughter Mary Gardiner," showing that she was not then married. Her brother Wilfred Gardiner mentions her in his will (dated 9 Sept. 1743, proved 6 June 1744) as "my sister Mary Lancaster"; and her mother Mrs. Mary Slye—for she had married Gerard Slye in 1718 (Accounts, Lib. 1, fol. 311)—mentions "my daughter Mary Lancaster" and "my granddaughter Mary Neale Junior" in her will made in 1744 (Annapolis, Lib. 24, fol. 163). John Lancaster, who died in 1760, mentions "my present wife Mary Lancaster" in his will (Lib. 31, fol. 45), and his widow Mary Lancaster names in her will, dated 16 September, proved 8 October, 1765 (Annapolis, Lib. 33, fol. 419) her children James, Gerard, Richard, Teresa, Mary, and Henrietta Neale; her grandchildren William and Henry Gardiner; and her granddaughter Ann (no surname given). Henry Neale of Charles Co. made his will 3 December 1742, and it was proved 8 March 1742/3 (Annapolis, Lib. 23, fol. 50). He mentions his wife Mary, and his children Richard (to whom he bequeaths "Gill's Land"), Henry, James, Garrett, Sarah, Mary, Teresa, and Henrietta Neale.

Henry Neale and Mary (Gardiner) his wife had issue:—

- i. RICHARD NEALE,<sup>9</sup> died 1772 leaving a will wherein he names his two children Henry and Mary Neale.
  - ii. HENRY NEALE.
  - iii. JAMES NEALE, died unmarried 1772, leaving will dated 1766, wherein he mentions his brothers Richard and Gerard Neale; sister Teresa Lancaster; brother-in-law Richard Brooke; and godson James Brooke.
  - iv. GERARD NEALE, mar. circa 1768, Elizabeth widow of James Neale of Charles-Co.
  - v. SARAH NEALE.
  - vi. MARY NEALE.
  - vii. TERESA NEALE, mar. . . . Lancaster.
  - viii. HENRIETTA NEALE.
11. BENJAMIN NEALE<sup>s</sup> of Charles County, son of James and Elizabeth (Lord) Neale, was born in 1702 and died in 1745. In a deposition made in 1737, "Mr. Benjamin Neale of Charles County" gives his age as 35 years (Charles Co., Lib. 38, fol. 427). His will dated 15 December, proved 28 January, 1745 (Annapolis, Lib. 24, fol. 307), mentions his son Bennett; son James; daughter Elizabeth Corry; daughter Mary Neale, half the tract given me by Mr. Richard Edelen; daughter Ann Neale; wife Mary executrix, with brother William Neale and brother-in-law Edward Edelen trustees. The wife of Benjamin Neale was Mary daughter of Richard Edelen (b. 1671; d. 1761) of Charles County who mentions in his will (proved 17 Dec. 1761) his grand-daughters Elizabeth Corry and Mary Lancaster, and his granddaughter Ann Neale daughter of Benjamin Neale. The will of Mary Neale of Charles Co., widow of Benjamin, is dated 24 February 1752 and was proved 14 March following (Annapolis, Lib. 28, fol. 293). She mentions her sons James and Bennett Neale; her daughters Ann and Mary Neale, and Elizabeth Corry; and her grand-child Mary Corry. Benjamin Neale and Mary (Edelen) his wife had issue:—
- i. BENNETT NEALE.<sup>9</sup>
  - ii. JAMES NEALE.
  - iii. ELIZABETH NEALE, d. 1798; mar. John Corry who d. 1772.
  - iv. MARY NEALE, mar. . . . Lancaster.
  - v. ANN NEALE.
12. WILLIAM NEALE<sup>s</sup> of Charles County, son of James and Elizabeth (Lord) Neale, died in 1766. His will, dated 29 October, 1765, was proved 10 June, 1766 and is re-

corded at Annapolis (Lib. 34, fol. 124). In it he names his eldest son John Neale, who is appointed executor; his second son Joseph Neale; his third son William Francis Neale; his daughters Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Mildred, Catherine, and Sally; and "my sister Cole." The name of his wife does not appear.

- i. JOHN NEALE.<sup>9</sup>
- ii. JOSEPH NEALE.
- iii. WILLIAM FRANCIS NEALE.
- iv. ELIZABETH NEALE, mar. Henry McAtee.
- v. MARY NEALE.
- vi. ANN NEALE.
- vii. MILDRED NEALE.
- viii. CATHERINE NEALE.
- ix. SALLY NEALE.

13. RAPHAEL NEALE<sup>8</sup> of Charles County, son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Roswell) Neale, was doubtless named for his great-grandfather, Raphael Neale of Drury Lane, London. He was born in 1683, and died in 1743. His age is given in depositions as 49 in 1732 (Charles Co., Lib. 37, fol. 155), 59 in 1742 (*ibid.* Lib. 39, fol. 425, 464), and 60 in 1743 (*ibid.* Lib. 39, fol. 663). He married Mary daughter of Baker Brooke of St. Mary's Co., and Ann his wife daughter of Gov. Leonard Calvert (see *Magazine*, i, 69-70, 184). She survived him some twenty years, and died in 1763. The will of Raphael Neale of Charles County, dated 20 July 1743, was proved 10 December of the same year (Charles Co., AC no. 4, fol. 178). In it he bequeaths to John Lancaster the land he lives on for life, and after his death it is to go to the heirs of my daughter Elizabeth Lancaster; testator makes bequests to his daughters Mary Taney, Henrietta Neale, Monica Digges, and Ann Thompson: "I desire that what appears to be due to my grand-children the Hoskines be fully paid, including what Mary Hoskins, now Mary Boarman, hath already had" etc.; my grand-children Ann Hoskins, Mary Boarman, Raphael Taney, John and Joseph Lancaster; my wife executrix. The accounts etc. show that his wife's name was Mary. The following document from the Charles Co. Records (A. I., part 2, fol. 359) throws much light on Raphael Neale's family. 26 June, 1755, Partition of Wollaston Manor. John Lancaster, Jr., son and heir of Elizabeth Lancaster deceased,

eldest daughter of Raphael Neale deceased; Thomas Taney who married Mary a daughter of Raphael Neale; Basil Brooke who married Henrietta another daughter; Ann Thompson, widow, another daughter; Edward Digges married Monica, another daughter; Richard Bennett Boardman married Mary daughter of Bennett Hoskins and Eleanor his wife, which Eleanor was also daughter of Raphael Neale. The will of Mary (Brooke) Neale widow of Raphael is dated 29 September 1760, and was proved 24 May, 1763. She mentions her daughters Ann Thompson, Mary Taney, and Henrietta Brooke; her grandchildren Eleanor Thompson, Raphael Thompson, Mary Eleanor Combs, John Francis Taney, Raphael Brooke, John Digges, and Eleanor Digges; and her sons-in-law John Lancaster, Edward Digges, Thomas Taney, and Basil Brooke.

Raphael Neale and Mary (Brooke) his wife had issue:—

- i. ELIZABETH NEALE,<sup>9</sup> dead in 1743; mar. John Lancaster.
- ii. MARY NEALE, mar. Thomas Taney, who d. 1762.
- iii. HENRIETTA NEALE, d. 1774; mar. Basil Brooke (b. 16 Nov. 1717; d. 1761).
- iv. ANN NEALE, mar. James Thompson.
- v. MONICA NEALE, mar. Edward Digges.
- vi. ELEANOR NEALE, mar. Bennett Hoskins (d. 1734).

14. ROSWELL NEALE,<sup>8</sup> of St. Mary's County, second son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Roswell) Neale, was born in 1685 and died 24 March 1751. His age is given as 59 years in a deposition made in 1744 (Charles Co., Lib. 40, fol. 222), and his will was proved in 1751. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary (d. 1716) daughter of Capt. George Brent of Woodstock, Stafford Co., Va., and Mary his second wife (mar. 27 March 1687; d. 20 March 1693/4) widow of Col. William Chandler (d. 1685) and daughter of Henry Sewall Esq. (*Va. Mag. of H. and B.*, xii, 443). Her sister Martha Brent in her will dated 7 April, proved 12 May 1715 (Annapolis, Lib. 14, fol. 63), mentions "my sister Mary Neale," and "my brother Oswald (*i. e.* Roswell) Neale"; and her half brother William Chandler of Charles Co., whose will, dated 19 August 1725, was proved 17 Sept. 1730 (Annapolis, Lib. 20, fol. 75), names in it "William Neale (under 18) son and heir of my deceased sister Mary Neale," and "my nephew Henry Neale second son of my said sister."

He also mentions "my two nephews Mr. Edward Neale, and Mr. Charles Neale." The last two persons mentioned cause a certain difficulty. William Neale, a boy under 18, is expressly stated by William Chandler to have been the "son and heir" (*i. e.* the eldest son) of his deceased sister Mary, and Henry Neale was her second son. If now Edward and Charles were also her sons they could hardly have been much over 9 or 10 years old, and it seems strange that they should be styled "Mr." Besides they are not mentioned in the will of Roswell Neale or, indeed, anywhere else. One is inclined to suspect that William Chandler refers here to Edward and Charles sons of Anthony Neale, who may have been his nephews through some marriage or in some way not now apparent. They were certainly the sons of his first cousin Elizabeth Digges. The second wife of Roswell Neale was Elizabeth daughter of John Blakistone of St. Mary's County. Her brother Thomas Blakistone in his will, dated 10 November 1742, and proved 8 December following (Annapolis, Lib. 23, fol. 15) mentions his "sister Elizabeth Neale," his "brother Roswell Neale," and James, Bennett, and Raphael Neale sons of Roswell Neale. The will of Roswell Neale, of St. Mary's County, is dated 24 March, 1751 and was proved 7 May following (Annapolis, Lib. 28, fol. 61). He mentions his wife Elizabeth; his three daughters Anne wife of William Gibson, Mary Wheeler, and Elizabeth Neale. To my two sons William and Henry Neale each one shilling, and I confirm what I have already given them; my present wife; my four sons James, Raphael, Bennett, and Jeremiah Neale executors.

Roswell Neale had issue by his first wife Mary (Brent):—

18. i. WILLIAM NEALE,<sup>9</sup> d. 1763.
- ii. HENRY NEALE, b. 1713; d. 23 Nov. 1766.

By his second wife Elizabeth (Blakistone), Roswell Neale had issue:—

- i. JAMES NEALE, d. 14 January, 1753.
- ii. RAPHAEL NEALE, b. 1724; d. 6 April, 1787; mar., 9 July, 1749, Elizabeth dau. of John and Eleanor Digges.
19. iii. BENNETT NEALE of St. Mary's Co., d. 1771.
- iv. JEREMIAH NEALE, d. 19 Oct., 1808; mar. Jane — and had issue.

- v. ANN NEALE, d. 29 Nov., 1789; mar. William Gibson.
- vi. MARY NEALE, mar. . . . . Wheeler.
- vii. ELIZABETH NEALE.

15. EDWARD NEALE,<sup>8</sup> of Queen Anne's County, son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Digges) Neale, was born in 1704 and died 28 December, 1760. His epitaph at Bolingly, near Queenstown, Queen Anne Co., states that he was aged 60 years at his death, but this is probably erroneous since, in a deposition made in 1742, he states his age as 38 years (Charles Co., Lib. 39, fol. 379) and this would place his birth in 1704. Edward Neale was twice married. His first wife was Mary daughter of Col. Henry Lowe of St. Mary's County, and proof of the marriage will be found in the *Md. Historical Magazine*, ii, 181, 281. There is also a deed, recorded in Baltimore County (Lib. IS. no. K, fol. 91), and dated 27 August, 1729, conveying certain property to John Digges, the grantors being:—Charles Digges of Prince George's Co., Gent., and Susanna his wife, Henry Darnall of Portland Manor, Anne Arundel Co., Gent., and Elizabeth his wife, Francis Hall of Pr. George's Co. and Dorothy his wife—three of the heirs of Nicholas Lowe Esq. late of St. Mary's Co. deceased—and Edward Neale of Charles Co., Gent., who intermarried with Mary (since deceased) another sister of the said Nicholas. It will be observed that Mary wife of Edward Neale was dead in 1729. His second wife was named Mary, but her parentage is unknown. According to a notice in the *Md. Gazette* of 1 Jan'y 1761, she died the day after her husband—29 Dec. 1760. The enumeration of the heirs of Richard Bennett shows that Edward Neale and his first wife, Mary Lowe, had two daughters viz:—Eleanor wife of Henry Rozzer, and Mary (dead in 1749) wife of Nicholas Digges (Test. Proc. xxxiv, 276 ff.). Edward Neale's daughter Mrs. Martha Hall died, according to her epitaph at Bolingly, 31 May, 1789 aged 50 years and 5 months so that she was born 31 December, 1737, and could not possibly have been the daughter of the first wife, Mary Lowe. The will of Edward Neale of Queen Anne Co., dated 22 Dec., 1760 and proved 6 Feb'y (Qu. Anne Co. WHN. no. 1, fol. 243) mentions daughter Martha wife of Francis Hall; daughter Eleanor wife of Henry Rosier; grand-daughter Miss Eleanor Digges; sons-in-law Henry Rosier and Francis Hall executors; a sum of money to Mr.



John Lewis of Cecil Co., to buy a piece of land to live on near the Congregation of the Catholics in Queen Anne County. By his first wife, Mary Lowe, Edward Neale had issue:—

- i. MARY NEALE,<sup>s</sup> dead in 1749, mar. Nicholas Digges (d. 1750).
- ii. ELEANOR NEALE, mar. Henry Rozer of Notley Hall, Pr. Geo. Co.

Edward Neale had issue by his second wife Mary — :—

- i. MARTHA NEALE, b. 31 Dec., 1737; d. 31 May, 1789; mar. Francis Hall.

16. CHARLES NEALE,<sup>s</sup> son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Digges) Neale, was born in 1705. In a deposition made in 1744 he gives his age as 39 years (Charles Co., Lib. 40, fol. 223). Charles Neale married Mary widow of Clement Brooke, Jr. who died in 1732 (*Magazine* i, 286), and after 1744 removed to Frederick County. 6 October, 1769, Charles Neale of Frederick Co. and Mary, his wife, convey to George Fraser Hawkins of Prince George's Co., all the lands devised to said Mary by her former husband Clement Brooke, Jr., in trust for the use of Rachel Darnall, daughter of the said Mary, and not subject to the control of the husband of said Rachel Darnall, (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. A. A., fol. 67).

Charles Neale and Mary his wife are said to have had issue:—

- i. ELIZABETH NEALE,<sup>o</sup> mar., before 1754, Leonard Smith of Frederick Co.
- ii. MARY NEALE, d. before 1786; mar. Benjamin Smith.
- iii. HENRIETTA NEALE, mar. Lawrence O'Neal of Montgomery Co.

17. HENRY NEALE<sup>s</sup> of St. Mary's County, son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Digges) Neale, is said in his father's will (dated 12 Nov., 1722) to be a minor, and he died in 1767. He married, in 1744, Ann daughter of Gerard Slye and widow of Francis Ignatius Boarman (b. 1701; d. 1743). Her father's will (1733) refers to her as "my daughter Ann Boarman;" in the will of Mrs. Mary Slye, widow of Gerard, (1744-45) she is called "my daughter Ann Neale;" and the will of her brother George Slye mentions "my nephews Mr. Wilfred Neale, and Mr. Henry Neale" (1773). The will of Henry Neale of St. Mary's County, dated 20 Nov., 1766 and proved 9 Feb'y, 1767 (Annapolis, Lib. 35, fol. 116) mentions testator's son Wilfred Neale;

my two daughters Mary Roach and Henrietta Ford; my son Henry Neale.

Henry Neale and Ann (Slye) his wife had issue:—

- i. WILFRED NEALE.<sup>9</sup>
- ii. HENRY NEALE.
- iii. MARY NEALE, mar. . . . . Roach.
- iv. HENRIETTA NEALE, mar. . . . . Ford.

18. WILLIAM NEALE,<sup>9</sup> son of Roswell and Mary (Brent) Neale, was under 18 years of age in 1725, the date of his uncle William Chandler's will, so that he could not have been born before 1707, and he could not have been born after 1716, since his mother died in that year. He was probably born about 1710, and he died in 1763. He married Ann daughter of Leonard Brooke (d. 1718) and Ann his wife daughter of Maj. William Boarman (*Magazine*, i, 184-185). The will of William Neale of Charles County, dated 3 February 1763 and proved five days later (8 Feb'y), is recorded at Annapolis (Lib. 31, fol. 1027). Testator desires to be buried near a tombstone beside my two children at the Chapel Point; mentions my son Raphael (minor); my youngest son Francis Ignatius Neale; my wife Ann Neale; my son Charles Neale; my son Leonard Neale; my daughter Clare Neale; my daughter Mary Matthews; my son-in-law William Matthews; my son William Chandler Neale.

William Neale and Ann (Brooke) his wife had issue:—

- i. REV. WILLIAM CHANDLER NEALE,<sup>10</sup> a priest, b. 1743; d. in England, 1799.
- ii. MOST REV. LEONARD NEALE, b. 15 Oct., 1746; d. 15 June, 1817; Archbishop of Baltimore, 1815-1817.
- iii. RAPHAEL NEALE, mar., in England, Sarah Howard, and left issue.
- iv. REV. CHARLES NEALE, a priest, b. 10 Feb., 1751; d. 1823.
- v. REV. FRANCIS IGNATIUS NEALE, b. June, 1756; d. 1838; a priest.
- vi. CLARE NEALE, mar. 1<sup>o</sup> Henry Brent, 2<sup>o</sup> George Slye.
- vii. MARY NEALE, mar. William Matthews.

19. BENNETT NEALE<sup>9</sup> of St. Mary's County, son of Roswell and Elizabeth (Blakistone) Neale, died 27 Feb. 1771. His wife Mary survived him over twenty years and died in 1792. The will of Bennett Neale, dated 23 February, 1771, and proved 23 May following, is recorded at Annapolis (Lib. 38, fol. 453). He mentions his eldest son Benoni Neale; second son Charles Neale; daughter Eliza-

beth wife of Kenelm Cheseldyne; wife Mary; my five children, Sarah, Ann, Eleanor, Benoni, and Charles. The will of his widow, Mary Neale of St. Mary's Co., dated 6 Dec., 1790, proved 23 Jan'y, 1792, is recorded in St. Mary's County (Lib. JJ. no. 2, fol. 13). She mentions her daughter Susanna Greenfield; daughters Sarah, Ann, and Eleanor Neale; to my two sons Benoni (executor) and Charles Neale, equally between them, all my part of my grand-daughter Mary Cheseldyne's personal estate given me by her will. Witnesses: Edward Neale, Joseph Neale. The will of Mrs. Neale's grand-daughter, to which she refers, is as follows:—Mary Neale Cheseldyne of St. Mary's County, will dated 16 Oct. 1790, proved 7 March, 1791 (St. Mary's Co., Lib. JJ. no. 1, fol. 529). My grandmother Mary Neale, and my aunts Sarah, Ann, and Eleanor Neale; my uncle Benoni Neale executor. The "daughter Susanna Greenfield" named by Mrs. Neale, was the wife of Truman Greenfield who died in 1775. She is not mentioned in the will of Bennett Neale, so it is possible that she was the daughter of Mrs. Mary Neale by a former marriage.

Bennett Neale and Mary his wife had issue:—

- i. BENONI NEALE.<sup>10</sup>
- ii. CHARLES NEALE.
- iii. ELIZABETH NEALE, mar. Kenelm Cheseldyne, and had a dau.,  
Mary Neale Cheseldyne, who d. in 1791.
- iv. SARAH NEALE.
- v. ANN NEALE.
- vi. ELEANOR NEALE.

#### APPENDIX.

ARMS. Two shields:—

1. Per pale sa. and gu., a lion passant guardant arg., a crescent for difference. *Neale*.
2. Quarterly 1 and 4, Az., 3 covered cups or, for *Butler*; 2. Gu., fretty arg., a fess az.; 3. Arg. 3 cocks in fess sa., armed gu.

CREST. A demi-lion arg., collared and chained sa.

*Visitations of Beds.*, Harl. Soc. xix, 43, 125, 185.

BENJAMIN GILL, father-in-law of Capt. James Neale, came to Maryland in 1642. Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in a

letter of introduction to his brother Gov. Leonard Calvert, dated 16 Nov., 1642, directs that whereas this year John Pile and Benjamin Gill intend to transport themselves and others into Maryland, acting in partnership, they are to have 100 acres apiece for themselves, and land in proportion for others transported, according to the conditions of plantation bearing date 10 Nov., 1641 (Land Office, Lib. 4, fol. 543). 29 October, 1649, Benjamin Gill demands 1000 acres for transporting himself and others into the Province in the year 1642, and a warrant issued to lay out the land next to the land of Mr. James Neale (Land Office, Lib. A. B. H., fol. 27). 20 July, 1660, Lord Baltimore, in a letter to Philip Calvert directs that whereas Capt. James Neale married the daughter and heir-ess of Benjamin Gill, the said Capt. Neale is to have the land due said Benjamin Gill by warrant dated 1 Nov. 1642 (Land Office, Lib. 4, fol. 543). Benjamin Gill died, 22 November, 1655, at the house of Nicholas Causin at Port Tobacco, Charles Co., having made a verbal will whereby he left (among other bequests) a legacy of 500 pounds of tobacco to his cousin Robert Cole of St. Mary's Co., and directed that, in case his son-in-law James Neale did not return to Maryland, his estate should be divided by his executors (Prov. Court, Lib. S., fol. 126-130).

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

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Editor *Maryland Historical Magazine* :

I am trying to find a record and pedigree of the Stansbury family of Maryland, which is known to have been in existence some seventy-five years ago.

If any of your readers have a copy of this paper or know anything of its whereabouts, will they kindly communicate with me.

Wm. Bowly Wilson, 1228 N. Charles St.

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*The Relations of Pennsylvania with the British Government, 1696-1755*, by Winfred Trexler Root. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1912. Pp. 422. A valuable contribution to the colonial history of Pennsylvania.

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*From Freedom to Despotism*, by Charles Hollingsworth, Washington, D. C., 1910. The Author. This work is an original contribution to the theory of government and the science of history. It is the belief of the author that the Republic will become a despotic government within half a century, but his style is dignified and he is not an alarmist.

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The *Hobart Correspondence*, Vol. III, contains some interesting items concerning Jonathan Boucher and other Maryland matters.

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The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has issued a leaflet describing the wonderful new building erected for it *by the State*, "for the use of the Society and such other libraries and collections" as might be invited thereto by the said Society. It is entirely fireproof and has cost \$610,000.

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The *Lutheran Quarterly* for April contains an article by Rev. F. G. Gotwald on Lutheran Journalism in America, with facsimiles of some of the earlier issues. The *Lutheran Intelligencer* was founded by Rev. D. F. Schaeffer, at Frederick, Md., in March, 1826.

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The house of Longmans announces the early publication of "A Colonial Governor in Maryland, Horatio Sharpe and his times," by Lady Edgar of the Ridout family.

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Addenda and corrigenda to "The Brengle Family," published in the March number of this *Magazine*, at page 91.

On page 91 (1, vi), the sixth child of Jacob Brengle, who married John Scholl, was named Mary Catharine. On page 94 (9, vii), Ann Rebecca<sup>4</sup> (Brengle) Gittinger died Nov. 27, 1901. Under same entry, the following names should be added to the list of children of J. Wm. and Ann Rebecca<sup>4</sup> (Brengle) Gittinger:

- iii. Mary.<sup>5</sup>
- iv. Catherine W.<sup>5</sup>
- v. Nettie.<sup>5</sup>
- vi. William.<sup>5</sup>

On page 97 (14), Francis Brengle's wife was daughter of Wm. D. Downey.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

## MONTHLY MEETING.

*February 12th*, 1912. The Minutes of this meeting, not ready for insertion in the last issue of the *Magazine*, are now supplied:—

The meeting was held at 8 p. m., the President in the chair.

Amongst the donations announced was one from Mr. Francis B. Culver of an original manuscript letter of Captain William Wilmot, dated October 3, 1781, giving a list of killed and wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs; also a letter from Mrs. Maria Louisa Woods presenting on behalf of her brother and herself, great-grandchildren of John Adams, second President of the United States, and of Abigail his wife, an infant's cap and a lady's dress fan, the former worn in his infancy by President Adams, and the latter carried by Mrs. Adams when presented at the Court of George III.

Mr. Albert S. J. Owens was unanimously elected to Active Membership.

The following report from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred a resolution of the Council adopted at its meeting January 4, 1912, was presented.

The Committee on Finance, consisting of Hon. Edwin Warfield, Michael Jenkins and R. Brent Keyser, met at the office of the Chairman on February 5th, when at its request Messrs. Mendes Cohen, Clayton C. Hall, W. Hall Harris, C. C. Homer, DeCourcy W. Thom and Miles White, Jr., were also present.

The President of the Society was asked to take the chair. When he submitted briefly the financial condition of the Society as revealed by its operation for the years 1910-1911 under rigid economy, he stated that for the ordinary operation of

the Society proper the necessary expenses for each of the two years were about *one thousand dollars* in excess of the receipts, and that a continuance of the publication of the *Magazine* involved a further annual deficit of five hundred dollars, so that if the work of the Society was to be continued as at present an additional income of not less than \$1,500 per annum must be provided from some source not now available.

He deemed an endowment fund of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 was necessary to yield the required income and that an effort should be made to secure it.

The Committee, after discussion, concluded that a plea for raising a large capital sum would command a better response when considered in connection with the suggested removal of the Society's home to a more eligible site, and submitted as the most natural way of meeting the Society's yearly expenses, the increase of the yearly dues. As such increase could not be made effective for a year or more, the Committee recommends that the exigency be met by voluntary contribution on the part of such members as may be disposed to cooperate in the emergency.

Signed,        EDWIN WARFIELD, *Chairman*.

A written communication bearing upon the subject, addressed to the President and members of the Society, was received from Mr. DeCourcy W. Thom, was read at length, and ordered spread upon the minutes. It urged the importance of rallying to the support of the Society.

Judge Stockbridge, after some discussion, moved that the President of the Society be authorized to appoint a Committee . . . . . to solicit in person or by letter subscriptions to be paid during the years 1912-13 for the purpose of supplying any deficit in such years as shown by the report of the Finance Committee, both in the expenses of the Society proper and for the continuation of the *Magazine*.

On this Committee the President appointed Hon. Henry Stockbridge, and Messrs. DeCourcy W. Thom, Clayton C. Hall,

Charles C. Homer, Isaae T. Norris, H. Oliver Thompson, S. Davies Warfield, Miles White, Jr., and Henry Williams.

After reporting the necrology, which included the names of

F. Henry Boggs, died January 13, 1912,

J. Crawford Lyon, died January 30, 1912,

the stated meeting was adjourned.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting immediately followed the adjournment of the regular stated meeting.

The election of Officers, Trustees and Committees of the Society announced in our last issue, was followed by the Report of the Council.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.—In compliance with the By-Laws a report of the activities of the Society during the year 1911 is presented on behalf of the Council.

The Library has been open continuously throughout the year. The Gallery of Paintings was open to visitors from January 1st to July 1st, at which latter date it was closed for the usual summer recess and from motives of economy, under existing conditions has not since been re-opened.

The repairs to the building and contents have involved an increased cost of \$350; due principally to the abandonment of the old hot-air furnaces and the introduction of a modern direct-radiating steam-heating system. By the change thus made we are freed from the constant anxiety in regard to fire risk to which the liability to over-heating of our former furnaces exposed us. Our means did not warrant the extension of the new heating-plant to include the heating of the third or gallery floor, and consequently the use of the Gallery has been dispensed with, at least for the winter season, with a saving of the cost of the custodian in addition to that of heating it.

A much needed cleansing of the premises throughout was effected in August by the so-called vacuum process at a cost of \$65.00.



The supervision by the Society of the publication of the Archives of Maryland has been continued as heretofore. Volume XXXI of the series has appeared and has been distributed to those entitled to receive it.

The publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* has now continued for six years, Volume VI having been completed by the issue of the number for December last.

The guarantee fund which has thus far helped to meet the cost of its publication has now been exhausted and it becomes necessary to recognize the fact that its continued publication will require an annual expenditure of about \$500. beyond any available resource of the Society.

A very close and rigid regard for the economies of the Society for the last two years reveals very clearly that in order to maintain our present activities we need an increased yearly income of not less than fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500). The most desirable way of securing this increase would be by a corresponding increase in the number of active members. Failing this or rather whilst making every effort to increase the membership we must look to the generous coöperation of such of our present members as feel that they can contribute annually a small sum beyond the amount of their regular dues to aid the Society for the next two or three years.

At stated meetings of the Society papers were presented and read as follows:

- Jan. 9.—“The Puritans in the House of Lords, 1640-1649.” By Mr. Frederick W. Story, a member of the Society.
- March 13.—“A Maryland Merchant and his Friends in 1750.” By Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth, a member of the Society.
- April 10.—“The Maryland Guards Battalion, 1860-61.” Prepared by Mr. Isaac F. Nicholson and read by Mr. Andrew C. Trippe, members of the Society.
- Nov. 8.—“Some Aspects of Governor Fendall’s Administration, 1659-60.” By Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, a member of the Society.
- Dec. 11.—“The Burning of the Peggy Stewart in Historical Relationship to the Anglo-Saxon Struggle for Self-Government.” By Mr. DeCourcy W. Thom, a member of the Society.

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.

	Dec. 31, 1910.	Dec. 31, 1911.
Honorary .....	3	3
Corresponding .....	65	63
Active .....	535	515
Associate .....	37	37
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	640	618
A loss of.....		22
		<hr/>
		640

New members during the year:

Active .....	27	} i.....	31
Associate ,....	4		

Losses by death:

Active .....	24	} .....	26
Corresponding .	2		

Losses by resignation:

Active .....	11	} .....	13
Associate .....	2		
Dropped for nonpayment of dues.....	14		53
			<hr/>
Loss .....			22

The losses by death have been:

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

MURRAY, STIRLING.....	October 26.
TROTH, SAMUEL.....	December 6.

## ACTIVE MEMBERS.

ATKINSON, ROBERT, M. D.....	May 22.
BRADY, REV. FRANCIS X.....	March 13.
BUCHANAN, JAMES H.....	May 22.
ECCLESTON, REV. J. HOUSTON.....	April 1.
FOARD, JOSEPH R.....	June 27
HARWOOD, MISS S. ASENATH.....	March 29.
HOPKINS, J. SETH.....	February 20.
HOUGH, SAMUEL J.....	January 7.

HYATT, ALPHEUS.....	March 29.
ISAAC, WILLIAM M.....	January 4.
LARRABEE, H. C.....	July 29.
LATROBE, FERDINAND CLAIBORNE.....	January 13.
LEARY, PETER.....	February 13.
LEE, JULIAN HENRY.....	January 25.
MURDOCK, FRIDGE.....	August 8.
PARET, RT. REV. WILLIAM.....	January 18.
SCHMUCKER, SAMUEL D.....	March 3.
SHARP, GEORGE M.....	July 7.
VICKERS, HARRISON W.....	June 5.
TOWNSEND, WALTER R.....	October 8.
WARING, BENJAMIN H.....	November 20.
WILHELM, DR. LEWIS W.....	April 1.

The TREASURER presented the following statement showing receipts and expenses of the year.

#### BUSINESS OF SOCIETY PROPER FOR THE YEAR 1911.

##### RECEIPTS.

From Current Dues.....	\$2,529 00	
“ Dues in Arrears.....	68 00	
“ Investigations and Searches (bal. of Acct.),	62 05	
“ Use of Basement (bal. of Acct.).....	489 00	
“ Interest other than from Peabody Fund....	339 61	
		<hr/>
		\$3,487 66
Deficit in receipts of the year.....		1,441 38
		<hr/>
		\$4,929 04

##### EXPENSES.

For Salaries and wages.....	\$2,273 49	
Less amount charged to work on Magazine and on Archives of Mary- land, .....	102 57	
		<hr/>
		\$2,170 92
For Repairs of Building, including new furnace...	\$1,353 28	
“ Repairs of Furniture.....	113 35	
“ Fuel .....	257 80	
“ Insurance (5 years).....	514 25	
“ Stationery, Printing and Postage.....	185 95	
“ Supplies, Water, Gas, Ice, &c.....	98 64	
“ Extra Labor and Freight.....	90 25	
“ Book-keeping and Collecting.....	30 00	
“ Printing Annual Report (including some arrearages) .....	114 60	
		<hr/>
		\$4,929 04
		<hr/>

Messrs. Isaac T. Norris, John A. Tompkins and Elisha H. Perkins were appointed a Committee to audit the books and accounts of the Treasurer.

### MONTHLY MEETINGS.

*March 11th, 1912.* A stated meeting was held at the rooms of the Society at 8 p. m., with President Cohen in the chair.

The following candidates for membership proposed at the last meeting of the Society were elected to active membership: Heyward E. Boyce, Rev. Albert Oswald Mullen, Rev. Chester Mansfield Smith, Henry Lee Smith, M. D., John Emory Cross, Asa Bird Gardiner, Jr.

Mr. Andrew C. Trippe spoke of the meeting which had taken place in the City Hall that day in opposition to the proposed change of the name of McCulloh Street. Mr. Trippe touched upon the distinguished services rendered by General McCulloh in the Revolutionary War at North Point and in official life. Mr. Trippe suggested that the Society should oppose all efforts to make such changes in the names of streets. It was thereupon moved and carried that the question of remonstrance against needless change of historic names of streets be referred to the council of the Society.

Mr. W. Hall Harris presented to the Society certain papers of the late Wm. Smith, a former merchant of Baltimore, which are given to the Society by request of the family of Mr. Smith. Mr. Harris also presented to the Society twelve enlarged photographs which he had made from certain interesting views of localities and buildings in Baltimore now greatly changed or no longer existing.

The address of the evening was then made by Rev. Wm. M. Dame, D.D. Dr. Dame in a most graphic and interesting manner described some of the stirring scenes which took place on May 10th, 1864, during the battle of Spottsylvania. The touch of personal remembrance which Dr. Dame inserted in this account added materially to the vividness of the picture

he gave of historic events of that day. At the conclusion of Dr. Dame's address the thanks of the Society were given to him for his extremely interesting paper.

*April 8th, 1912.* Stated meeting of the Society. President Cohen in the chair and twenty-five members present.

Transcripts from documents relating to Maryland Loyalists, procured from the P. R. Office, London, through the instrumentality of the late Richard D. Fisher, and now presented by Miss Grace W. Fisher, his daughter, are of especial interest.

Mr. B. Howard Haman was elected an active member of the Society.

The resignation of Mr. Wm. H. Lytle as Treasurer was presented, and accepted with regret to take effect upon the qualification of his successor.

Mr. Heyward E. Boyce was nominated for the prospective vacancy. Action thereon was, under the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, laid over until the next Stated Meeting, when an election to fill the vacancy would be held.

"The Report of the Special Committee appointed to examine and audit the accounts of the Treasurer reports as follows: Sir, The Treasurer's report as made to the Society at its Annual Meeting has been carefully examined. The expenses as per voucher book have been verified and the vouchers checked off with receipts attached. The accounts are kept in a clear and concise manner, and the work of the accountant commended."

Very truly,

(Signed) ISAAC T. NORRIS,  
*Chairman.*

Judge Stockbridge of the Special Committee appointed at the meeting of February 12th to consider the Finances of the Society, made the following report:

BALTIMORE, *April 8th*, 1912.

*To the Maryland Historical Society:*

The Committee appointed in pursuance of the action of the Society at its meeting on February 12th to solicit subscriptions for the years 1912 and 1913 to meet the anticipated deficiency of income of the Society, reports:

That it met and organized by the election of DeCourcy W. Thom as Chairman. The Committee then considered the situation and needs of the Society, not merely as looking to the estimated deficiency for the two years named, but as looking to a permanent improvement in the status of the Society.

In the view of the Committee the raising of a fund for present needs must go hand in hand with a movement for a lasting advance, and for that to be realized the Committee feels that provision must be made for a period of three years, rather than two.

For the purpose of bringing the existing condition to the attention of our membership generally, the Committee has drafted a form of letter, copy of which is hereto attached.

It was the view of the Committee, that while by the action of the Society, it was fully authorized to issue the letter, added force would be given it to have it approved by the Council, and to bear the evidence of such approval by concurrent action. This was duly presented to the Council at its last meeting, and the action thus proposed by the Committee was approved and concurred in, so that in a few days the letter can be sent out.

As in one or two particulars the Committee may be open to the criticism of having acted in excess of the power conferred on it, it presents this report to the Society at this time, and asks that its action may be ratified by the Society.

For the Committee,

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

[Form of letter.]

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*To the Members of the Maryland Historical Society:*

By reason of the reduced rate of interest on its investments, the increased demand upon its resources during late years, and the exhaustion of the \$1,500 guarantee fund subscribed by a few members of the Society when the publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* was begun, the Society is today facing a probable deficiency in its annual revenue as compared with current expenses of approximately \$1,500.

To continue the operations of the Society a guarantee fund of \$1,500 per annum for each of the next three years should be provided by the voluntary subscriptions of the active members.

If this be done:

The operations of the Society can be continued as at present:

The publication of the *Magazine* can be continued and the distribution of it to the members:

The maintenance of the Society's collections can be kept up.

If the guarantee fund be not provided:

The publication and distribution of the *Magazine* must be abandoned:

The keeping up of the Society's collections will be impaired:

The partial closing of the rooms will be inevitable, and

The present inadequate force must be reduced.

Each active member of the Society is therefore urgently requested to subscribe from \$5 to \$15 in addition to his present annual dues, payable in each of the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 as per inclosed subscription blank.

The period of three years is named for the reason that during that time a determined effort will be made to provide permanently for the needs of the Society by endeavoring to secure:

- (1) An increased membership:
- (2) A new, more eligible and commodious fireproof building as a home for the Society; and
- (3) An Endowment Fund to provide for the maintenance of the library and the publications of the Society in perpetuity.

DECOURCY W. THOM,  
ISAAC T. NORRIS,  
H. OLIVER THOMPSON,  
MILES WHITE, JR.,

CLAYTON C. HALL,  
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE,  
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,  
HENRY WILLIAMS,

*Special Committee appointed under Resolutions of the Society.*

With the approval and by the authority of the Council.

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE,  
*Recording Secretary.*

MENDES COHEN,  
*President.*

It was moved and adopted that the action of the special Committee, as set forth in the report read by Judge Stockbridge, be approved.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner then presented the address of the evening, being "Reminiscences of Baltimore in 1861, by the late Lewis H. Steiner, M. D."

The thanks of the Society were voted Dr. Steiner for the interesting paper.

*May 13th, 1912.* A regular meeting was held at the home of the Society on May 13th, at 8 p. m., President Cohen presiding.

The resignation of Mr. Joseph Evans Sperry as a member of the Society was accepted.

Under the head of necrology, the Recording Secretary stated that two deaths had occurred since the last meeting in the membership of the Society, namely, Mr. Ross Winans, on April 25th, 1912, and Mr. Hattersley W. Talbott on May 1st, 1912.

The following nominations for active membership were read: Mrs. J. Lewis Sampson by Richard H. Spencer; Bruce Cotton by Richard H. Spencer. And the following who had been proposed for membership at the last meeting of the Society were duly elected to active membership: J. Crossan Cooper, George H. Gist, Clyde C. Rohe, Rev. Henry Branch, Wm. C. Page.

The election of a Treasurer to succeed Mr. Lytle being in order and Mr. Heyward E. Boyce being the only nominee, it was ordered that the Recording Secretary cast the ballot of the Society for Mr. Boyce for Treasurer of the Society to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Lytle, the new term to begin immediately.

The principal paper of the evening was then presented by Mr. Percy Scott Flippin, entitled, "The Royal Government in Virginia, 1700-1775." Mr. Flippin gave a most interesting description of the nature of the functions of the Colonial Government in Virginia during the greater part of the 18th century and emphasized the fact that there had always existed a certain misunderstanding in regard to the duties and activities of the Governors of that period. Although Mr. Flippin said, these Governors resided at times in England, they usually kept in



close touch with colonial affairs and in several instances were held in high esteem by the colonists. Mr. Flippin also described the activities of the House of Burgesses, the organization of the militia and especially the nature and functions of the taxing authorities and the methods employed by them. After Mr. Flippin concluded Mr. Pegram spoke in warm appreciation of the address and complimented Mr. Flippin upon giving so much thought and attention to historic matters during these days of excessive political turmoil and unrest. It was moved that the thanks of the Society be voted Mr. Flippin for his interesting address. The motion was passed unanimously. The Society then adjourned.

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